

WEATHER

Some
Cloudiness,
Mild

Daily Worker

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Edition

UNION REJECTS ARMY MOVE TO BREAK WOOL STRIKE

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Hold Two Fur Stoppages to Help McGee

Workers in two fur shops yesterday stopped work for 20 minutes to draw up protests against the scheduled execution of Willie McGee in Mississippi on March 20.

The stoppages took place among Share Fur Co. and Prime Fur workers who sent petitions and telegrams to President Truman and Gov. Fielding Wright asking their executive clemency to save McGee.

At a meeting last night, several hundred floor workers, members of Local 125, Furriers Joint Council, made voluntary contributions of \$35 toward the fight to save McGee.

Factory and College Youth In Peace Drive

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Army to Draft 60,000 More; Total 590,000

—See Page 2

Illinois Tops Sub Goal

—See Page 3

How Labor Can Halt War Profiteers

An Editorial

PRIVATE PROFIT IS THE MAINSPRING of the government's rush for armaments and "defense." Here is more proof:

One year of MacArthur's war on the people of Korea has produced for General Motors the unbelievable WAR PROFIT of \$834,000,000—nearly one billion dollars net profit in 12 months!

No such profit has even been reported anywhere by any capitalist trust since the rise of capitalism.

In the "Korea year,"—since June, 1950—more than 50,000 American boys have died, been wounded or captured. More than 1,000,000 Korean men, women and children have been slaughtered, or frozen to death. Blood stains every road in Korea.

But for the giant Wall Street-controlled trust, this has been a golden, glorious year.

The duPont family owns about 40 percent of GM stock. It is one of the heaviest winners in this game with Death.

This family, which controls a good part of the chemical-war-munitions industry, is one of the leading organizers of America's foreign policy today.

It is this profiteering gouge of the whole American nation which labor and the people are up against in the so-called "crusade for freedom" slapped on the country by the Truman-Acheson-Dulles bi-partisan leadership.

THE TOP CIO-AFL LEADERS have officially branded the government's "emergency" price policy as "legalized robbery."

The same top leaders, William Green and Philip Murray, have admitted that Big Business now has complete control of the government's economic machinery. What they refuse to admit is the equal truth that Big Business controls the government's foreign policy as well.

The United Labor Committee, headed by Green and Murray, has not failed to note the profit orgy growing out of the "defense" pork barrel:

"The price stabilization program is a cynical hoax on the American people. . . . Profit margins are guaranteed. Every consideration possible is being given by the government price agencies to enhance the position of business and TO PROTECT FAT PROFITS."

NOW THIS UNITED LABOR COMMITTEE has called a conference for March 20.

Philip Murray, over a national hookup, summons the public at large to back Labor's fight. He, too, notes that Wall Street profits during the alleged "defense" orgy have "reached an astounding all-time high."

These quoted statements tell the truth. Every working man and his family can feel their

truth in their daily lives.

The government's drive to armaments, and the government's outlook for "inevitable war," are slashing into the diets and living standards of the majority of the American people while enriching the biggest capitalist trusts.

IN THE FACE OF THIS bitter truth, Green and Murray claim they seek something they call "equality of sacrifice."

There is no such thing. There can never be any such thing under a social system where the duPonts, Rockefellers, Morgans and Fords own the nation's vital industries. There can never be "equality of sacrifice" between employers and wage workers.

There can never be "equality of sacrifice" between the sons of American labor who die on overseas battlefields and the Wall Street stockholders of the General Motors-duPont-Ford trust—the Merchants of Death.

Every word of the Green-Murray indictment of the orgy of profiteering by Big Capital in the government is true.

The Murray-Green claim that American labor seeks only "equality of sacrifice" with the Wall Street profiteers will not be supported by the rank-and-file or many lower officials.

The Murray-Green claim that "labor representation" in the war machine will solve Labor's problems is a hopeless illusion, a conscious deception.

Top labor leaders complain that Big Business is now in full control of the "mobilization" machinery. That is only half the truth. The other half is that the known enemies of Labor in America have created every line, every sentence, and comma in this so-called "defense against Communism" racket, which is the official foreign policy today.

The "defense mobilization" is a Wall Street trap for labor and the entire United States. For labor to seek "representation" in this labor-hating set-up is like German labor seeking "representation" in the running of the Nazi concentration camps.

THE SUMMONS TO the March 20 labor conference in Washington will be greeted by the CIO and AFL membership.

But this rank-and-file is not hankering for shiny desks in the "mobilization" racket alongside of union-busting industrialists and war-hungry generals.

The rank-and-file needs a defense against the violent aggression which Wall Street is leveling against the families of the working men and women in the factories.

Trade union members in the CIO and AFL locals,

(Continued on Page 7)

Army to Draft 60,000 More; Total 590,000

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Army ordered selective service today to induct 60,000 more draftees in May, raising to 590,000 the number requested since the start of the Korean war. The Army now has nearly 1,300,000 men, with 80,000 inductees slated for this month, 80,000 in April and 60,000 in May.

Proposed Soviet Law Makes War Talk Crime

MOSCOW, March 6.—A proposed law for the defense of peace which is expected to provide severest penalties for distribution of war propaganda was put to the legislative agenda of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament), today at its opening session.

It is believed the law will provide heavy sentences against any person who spreads war propaganda orally or through newspapers or the radio. It may also prescribe that persons who incite to war be tried by some future war crimes tribunal.

The new law was item No. 2, after the 1951 budget, on the program for the new session. It probably will be debated and passed within a few days.

The legislative session was opened with a meeting of the Council of the Union, containing 687 members.

The Union Council and the 638-member Council of Nationalities, the second chamber, will meet in joint session tomorrow night to

start business discussion of agenda items.

At the opening meeting in the Great Marble Hall of the Kremlin the Union Council adopted the following four-point program:

- The annual budget.
- The law for the defense of peace.
- Election of a Supreme Court.
- Ratification of legislation enacted by the government since the last parliamentary session.

The budget discussion will start at the joint session at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

The budget for 1940, the year before Germany attacked USSR, devoted 32.6 percent of expenditures to armaments. In 1946, the first post-war year, the percentage

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The French People Fight For Peace

By Joseph Starobin

PICK ANY THREE week period in France, and study what its magnificent peace movement is doing, and you would have to note literally thousands of separate actions of the most varied kinds, in which literally millions of people of differing views are taking part.

Just to name a few, gives one some idea of how the "Combattants Pour La Paix et La Liberte"—stimulating many other organizations—is striving to enlist the millions in the fight to save France.

In January, there were the two demonstrations telling Eisenhower to pack up and go home; the second one, Jan. 24, brought out no less than 50,000 Parisians. The mobilization of gendarmes was terrific, at least 10,000, and no less than 3,300 people were arrested. Then there was the traditional Feb. 12



Western Europe Today

anniversary, a giant parade commemorating the 1934 days when the working class of Paris reached a new level of united action and blocked fascism. A week later, Paris welcomed Gen. Eisenhower's two aides—the kingpins of the Hitler's General Staff generals Speidel and Heusinger, with a smaller mass meeting near the Opera.

In the meantime, brief stoppages in the factories take place, or mass meetings near the employment exchanges: on Feb. 9, in the mining town of Saint Quentin, 2,000 workers made themselves heard, linking their protest against re-arming Germany with their economic demands. Hardly any strike in France—and these have been growing considerably among the miners, steel foundry workers, Paris transport and others—is limited to demands for higher wages alone. They invariably are linked with the political demands such as reducing prices, stopping the militarization program, making peace.

And while this is going on, there will be a

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Budenz Caught Again In Cross Examination

Attempts by professional stoolpigeon Louis F. Budenz to finger artist Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order, collapsed yesterday under evidence proving that the alleged "closed Communist meeting" which Budenz claimed Kent attended was in actuality a broad conference. An official of the Federal Reserve Banking System was scheduled to speak at that meeting, it was shown, and was replaced by a professor of Vassar College.

On the basis of this meeting—his only personal contact with the noted artist—Budenz has sworn on the witness stand at the liquidation proceedings against the IWO that

Kent had been a member of the Communist Party.

Budenz's insinuations that Prof. Mabel Newcomer of Vassar brought a rebuke from Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg who told the witness he was being "wreckless and . . . glib."

The stoolpigeon quickly backed down and said he had been thinking of some one else.

The "some one else" it turned

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West German Production Drops

BERLIN, March 6 (Telepress).—Industrial production in Western Germany was four percent lower in January than in December last year, it was officially announced. During the same period building and the production of building materials fell by 27 percent. The production of investment goods also fell.

Steve Nelson to Talk at Phila. Foster Rally

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Steve Nelson is scheduled to speak at a Foster birthday meeting at Reynolds Hall here Friday evening. The Pittsburgh court, where Nelson is currently on trial on frame-up "sedition" charges has been asked to permit him to appear.

Other features include Ed Strong, Communist Party chairman for Eastern Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Laura Duncan in a program of songs.

Judge Bars Wall St. Query at 'Sedition' Trial

By Art Shields
PITTSBURGH, March 6.—Questions about the House of Morgan's control of the United States Steel Corp., whose smoke blackens the Monongahela Valley, were barred at the "sedition" trial by Judge Henry X. O'Brien, who is presiding, yesterday. Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent are on trial.

Defense counsel John T. McTernan was asking the questions of the prosecutor's chief "expert" on Marxism-Leninism, Judge Michael A. Musmanno. Musmanno had qualified himself as an "expert" on Lenin's classic Imperialism, with its data on the control of industry by the banks. And McTernan was testing Musmanno's qualifications when he asked him whether he had read certain governmental re-

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Youth in Factories And Colleges Join In Peace Crusade

America's youth—in factory and on campus—are preparing to join the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington, March 15, and will be out by the thousands with peace ballots this weekend, the American Peace Crusade offices announced yesterday.

partment members organized a peace committee.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate a widespread response to the peace activities.

"Boston University campus," the Crusade offices said, "has ordered copies of all APC materials for a meeting being planned the Pasadena (Calif.) Committee for Peace is circulating the Crusade peace ballots on the streets of the college city; the Antioch Peace Discussion Committee has informed us that it wants to take part in the pilgrimage."

Detroit reports that thousands have taken the large handbill signed by 250 young Ford workers which declares: "We are young Ford workers having the least seniority; we will be the hardest hit by layoffs and face a future in far-off Korean fox holes."

The handbill lists a series of economic demands, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and continuous sessions of the Big Five to settle world tensions by negotiations.

CAMPUS GROUPS

Peace committees are springing up on the campus throughout the country. The City College of New York has recently recognized a peace group and given it a charter. At Columbia the economics de-

Students at Uptown New York University have called a conference to discuss the draft and the Student Council itself is involved. They have invited all colleges within a hundred mile radius to send delegates.

Further reports received by the Crusade office comes from Cleveland, where Mrs. William Livingstone announced a peace committee in the Ohio metropolis with Rev. Oliver Doppers, a sponsor of the crusade as chairman and Mrs. Livingstone as temporary secretary.

From Winchester, Va., comes word from Norman E. Cooper, elder of the Seventh Day Adventists Church, who writes: "We promise to be praying much during the Washington meeting."

Typical of the many letters arriving at the Crusade headquarters is this from Newmarket, N. H., where Charles E. Townsend wrote: "As an old duffer and practically confined to the house I cannot take an active part in the Crusade, but I would cheerfully address and send out several hundred circulars through the mail. Having lost two sons out of four in two wars, I hate to think that the warmakers will get my two grandsons."

Film Artists Defy New Witchhunt

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—Academy Award-winning actress Gale Sondergaard, film writer Waldo Salt and actor Howard Da Silva have charged that subpoenas served on them by the House Un-American Activities Committee are attempts to silence voices for peace.

The three were summoned to appear before the inquisitors in Washington on March 21. They will be represented by Atty. Robert W. Kenny, former state attorney general and chief counsel for The Hollywood Ten.

MISS SONDERGAARD is the wife of Herbert Biberman, writer, one of The Hollywood Ten recently released after serving five months in jail for contempt of the un-American committee after challenging the invasion of his constitu-

tional rights.

Miss Sondergaard asked: "Am I subpoenaed because of my long record as a progressive American, because I vigorously supported my husband and his colleagues in their struggle to uphold our constitutional freedoms, or mostly because today I have expressed myself strongly as opposed to the present war hysteria and its accompanying suppression of all our freedoms?"

"As the mother of two small children who are entitled to live a good life in a normal and peaceful

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GALE SONDERGAARD

Union Rebuffs Army Strikebreaking

Cleveland Auto Union Locals Run Peace Polls

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Increasing interest in peace polls of their membership is developing among local unions in Cleveland. In the current issue of its local newspaper, UAW-CIO Local 1045 in conducting a poll on two questions: (1) Are you in favor of withdrawing our troops from Korea? (2) Are you against the wage freezes and price freezes as they now stand? The questions

are printed in the paper as a coupon to be turned into the committeeman in the shop or mailed to the local office.

The National Screw Local of UAW-CIO voted at its last number of other unions, follow shortly after the completion of a poll by the big steel workers' local in National Tube in nearby Lorain, in which 71 percent of those who voted were in favor of withdrawing our troops from Korea.

Negro Victim of Cop Brutality Gets \$58,500

By John Hudson Jones

A third Negro victim of police brutality has been awarded \$58,500 damages by a jury in the New York Supreme Court, it was learned yesterday. The victim, former cab driver James Harris, 486 E. 165 St., was beaten by 32nd Precinct Patrolman Harold Tate in 1949, at which time the cop was whitewashed by the District Attorney.

Harris, father of four children, suffered permanent disability and reactivation of an arrested case of tuberculosis after the beating, it was shown in court last week. Judge Gold, however, reserved decision as to whether the jury's award was "excessive."

Last month Mrs. Lottie Newton, widow of Herman Newton, who was slain by a Brooklyn cop, was awarded \$50,281, while John Harvey Brown, also of Brooklyn,

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Illinois Tops Goal Of 2,200 Subs

Illinois Worker campaigners sent into our business office yesterday 240 Worker subscriptions and 10 for the Daily Worker to bring their total for the current subscription campaign above the 2,200 they had set as a goal for themselves.

They thus joined Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maryland, Colorado and Brooklyn, all of which have gone above, or reached, their drive targets. Manhattan, with close to 6,000 subscriptions, has also gone above its original goal of 4,500, but is short of the final goal of 7,000.

As of yesterday, the business office had recorded a total of 19,917 subs for The Worker, and 1,909 for the Daily Worker. Several states, as well as the Bronx, Queens and Manhattan campaigners, had not yet turned in all subs obtained last week.

In addition, there was an estimated 1,600 home delivery subscriptions obtained in New York alone, bringing the over-all total for the nation to approximately 23,500. The original campaign target was 20,000. It was later hiked to 30,000 as workers in the campaign found a wide response to the paper.

Illinois, running second to New York in the total number of subs obtained, brought its total yesterday to 2,162 Worker subs, and 118 for the Daily Worker, or 2,280 altogether.

How Areas Achieved Their Sub Goals

Figures for areas that have completed their goals are as follows:

Area	Worker	D. W.	Goal	Pct.
Virginia	62	7	50	138
Maryland	163	93	200	128
Missouri	96	19	100	115
Wisconsin	159	60	200	110
Illinois	2162	118	2200	104
Brooklyn	5064	439	5500	100
Colorado	88	12	100	100

In addition, Brooklyn campaigners have gotten some 400 home delivery and other subscriptions, bringing the total to something over 5,900, or 107 percent of their goal.

Rejecting Army demands to send 70,000 striking woolen workers back to plants on war production, the CIO Textile Workers Union yesterday issued a new appeal to woolen manufacturers to enter "bona fide" negotiations.

The Army strikebreaking move by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace was the third in a week. TWU president Emil Rieve revealed that Under-Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett had requested the union to call off the three-week-old strike last week. Secretary of Defense George Marshall's manpower assistant Anna Rosenberg also made the request to union officials.

A council of TWU officials representing close to 300,000 woolen, worsted and cotton workers turned down Pace's request

after a day long meeting in TWU national headquarters yesterday.

The position of the TWU cotton, woolen and worsted council followed the rejection of Army strikebreaking demands by members of Local 656 representing 4,200 workers at the struck Forstmann Woolen Mills in Passaic and Garfield, N. J., Monday night.

Charles Serrano, New Jersey TWU director, told the Forstmann workers about back-to-work demand relayed by Mrs. Rosenberg, Gen. Marshall's assistant. She suggested the establishment of a fact-finding board to determine the justness of the woolen workers' demands for cost-of-living increases.

The Forstmann workers unanimously rejected her demands, and turned down another Defense Department request to permit the

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Airing of RFC Fix Draws Senators' Yelps

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont) today defended his support of an RFC loan to a swank Miami hotel as "routine," and demanded a public airing of all similar cases involving Congressmen. Simultaneously, Senate investigators

asked the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to make a thorough investigation of RFC loans to the Mobile Paper Mill Co., of which the son of Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D-Ala); James Roberts was secretary-treasurer.

Reuben E. Hartman, former president of the company, has claimed the RFC forced him out of the firm by indirectly requiring him to sell 40 percent of its stock to Boykin's son and others.

Senate subcommittee chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark), wrote RFC chairman W. Elmer Harber, to check loans to the mill also by the now-defunct Smaller War Plants Corp. He told

Harber he understands that Frank Prince, assistant chief of the RFC office of loans and former official of the SWPC, is a relative of Boykin.

Subcommittee records showed the mill has received a total of about \$1,600,000 in Government loans during the past 17 years. The last RFC loan to the firm was \$300,000 in October, 1949. A few months later the RFC authorized foreclosure. The mill was sold to the Stone Container Corp.

Rep. Boykin said recently his son has worked in the mill since its sale without any ownership interest.

The subcommittee will resume hearings tomorrow. Walter L. Dunham, one of three RFC directors accused by the subcommittee of being involved in an "influence web," will testify behind closed doors. His doctors said a heart condition would make public questioning "dangerous."

The Senate banking subcommittee looking into influence in RFC loans yesterday heard testimony that Murray urged the agency to lend \$1,000,000 to the Sorrento hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., which retained his son, James Murray, Jr., as an attorney.

The hotel got the loan and the son received \$21,000 in fees for this and two other matters.

President Truman, who had more than 700 letters from Congressmen to RFC delivered to the White House recently, said he had no evidence of illegal influence on the agency by members of Congress or the executive branch.

Eviction Trial of 33 Bias Fighters Due Thursday

The case of the 33 tenants in Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village facing eviction for their anti-discrimination fight will be heard Thursday before Judge Henry Silverman in the West 54 St. Municipal Court.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which owns the giant East Side developments, is seeking to evict the leaders of the Town and Village Tenants Committee against Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. All 33 families led in the fight against Met's Jim Crow housing policies.

Coal Lack Hampers West German Rails

BERLIN, March 6 (Telepress).—The supply of coal for the Western German railway system had to be cut by 300,000 tons for the first quarter of this year in view of the low output and dwindling coal stocks, Western Germany's Ministry of Economy announced.

Little Change Reported on Korean Fronts

There was very little change in the Korean battlefronts yesterday, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. Official statements of MacArthur's generals claimed the Korean People's Army were massing for a counter-offensive.

Advance units of the U. S. 7th Division came under Korean attack from hillside positions hidden by the snow along the Amidong-Changpyong road at the eastern end of the central front. Tank-riding engineers of the 7th had patrolled into Changpyong but retreated from the flattened town.

A MacArthur patrol entered a village three miles southeast of Changpyong, but was forced to return under fire to its defense perimeter.

A U. S. 8th Army communiqué reported three Korean probing attacks against the 7th Division six miles west-northwest of Pangnim, 12 miles below Changpyong.

French forces on the left flank of the Taemi sector were held in a four and a half hour fire fight northeast of Haanhung, midway between Panknim and Hoengsong on the lateral road.

Syngman Rhee troops battled the Koreans for two hours five to six miles southeast of Hoengsong, but were unable to advance.

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, March 6.—The fourth juror was chosen at the end of the second day of the Trenton Six re-trial. She was Mrs. Beatrice A. Doran, a Trenton grandmother. Earlier in the day, a 30-year-old Trenton librarian, Miss Eleanor V. Weld, was accepted.

The two joined Robert J. Nolan, state highway department employee, and Mrs. Alyce Spellman, Trenton war widow and housewife, in the jury box.

Jury selection was marked by red baiting injected yesterday by the prosecution. Some defense attorneys, admittedly concerned over the "taint of un-Americanism" fell in this morning with assistant prosecutor Frank H. Lawton.

Lawton yesterday had red baited Miss Ruth Rabstein, an assistant to defense attorney George Pelletieri. Miss Rabstein has been associated with the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

At the beginning of today's court session, defense counsel asked Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley for a recess to prepare a defense statement. Attorneys Frank Katzenbach and Raymond Pace Alexander addressed the court after the recess protesting their intentions of "cooperating with the court." Going beyond the prosecutor's snide references yesterday to one of their associates, the two spokesmen took the opportunity to attack the Civil Rights Congress as "Un-American" for having held a mass meeting last night here to discuss the case.

Ignoring the fact that the six Negro defendants—Collis English, (Continued on Page 9)

POINT OF ORDER A New Name

By Alan Max

The New York Herald-Tribune last Sunday launched a campaign for a new name for capitalism.

This move is long overdue. If we only find a nice name for capitalism, then nobody can object to the wars, unemployment and high prices that capitalism breeds.

Perhaps a more practical name for capitalism—and close enough to the old one to be easy to remember—would be "cannibalism."

IWO Members to Meet Tonight

The membership meeting of the International Workers Order in St. Nicholas Arena tonight (Wednesday) 7:30 p.m., will reply to a recent letter of Insurance Superintendent Bohlinger offering to transfer the IWO insurance and assets to commercial companies in the event of liquidation.

The meeting, one of many taking place in 16 major

cities, will also take up the injunction against a national IWO convention.

The IWO succeeded in court yesterday in stopping the Insurance Department from subpoenaing IWO officials as state's witnesses. This has encouraged IWO members to press for the lifting of the ban on their na-

tional convention and withdrawal of the liquidation proceedings.

Rubin Saltzman, general secretary of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, will review the trial.

Rockwell Kent, IWO president, will chair the meeting which will hear veterans, unionists, charter members and representatives of national group societies.

Fur Workers Alerted, Pay Talks Stall

Twelve hundred fur industry floor workers, in the first of a series of meetings among members of the Furriers Joint Council, last night put themselves on the "alert" after hearing reports that month-long contract negotiations with fur manufacturers were "completely and absolutely deadlocked."

Rejecting counter proposals by the fur manufacturers association, several hundred floor workers, members of Local 125 in the council, renewed demands for a 35-hour week, a cost of living wage increase and a two weeks vacation. A committee of volunteers was recruited to direct a market-wide fight for the 35-hour week.

"The bosses must be told by you that you stand on the alert, ready for the call of the union," Irving Potash, manager of the joint council, said as he reported on the stymied negotiations to replace the contract that expired Feb. 15.

The vote to support the council's negotiators was unanimous. It followed Potash's explanation that the manufacturers had proposed "legal-

ized contracting" which, he explained, would mean a return of sweatshops, an end to the no-discharge practice, abolition of the equal division of work standard, and depression of wages.

Potash also revealed that the manufacturers proposed to substitution of a two percent vacation fund for the present vacation payment. The fund would not provide furriers with "even one-week vacation," Potash declared.

Other contracts report meetings scheduled are:

Cutters and finishers, Webster Hall, 114 E. 11 St., 5:30 p.m., today (Wednesday). Operators and nailers, Thursday, 5:30 p.m., Webster Hall, Local 70, Thursday, 5:30 p.m., Furriers Union Hall, 250 W. 26 St. Designees and patternmakers, March 13, 5:30 p.m., union hall.

TIMES MAN ALIBIS KILLING OF KOREAN WOMAN, CHILD

The terrible destruction of Korean civilians and their property—the burning of whole cities and villages and the shooting of women and children—by the troops of Gen. MacArthur has created a "danger to the goodwill relationship between most Koreans and the United Nations," New York Times correspondent George Barrett declared in dispatch from the Central Front.

Barrett, whose dispatch was dated March 1, records some of the acts of wanton killing and destruction, but he terms them "a putting matches to a straw hut to get warm."

"too much to expect the average primitive Korean to understand that most destruction is unavoidable with the tools of modern war."

"Generally," the Times corre-

spondent alibis, "a soldier on the alert in the fighting sector cannot hesitate to squeeze the trigger when there is a sudden movement beyond his position, and he cannot be blamed if the figure darting behind a distant barn turns out later to be a woman carrying a child."

Barrett goes on to report cases of infantrymen of the UN forces

of putting matches to a straw hut to get warm."

TCI ORE PICKETS HALT BIRMINGHAM STEEL OUTPUT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—Striking ore miners halted almost all steel production at this industrial center today by strengthening their picket lines at gates of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Some 30,000 men are normally employed at this huge U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary. The workers are in the 19th day of their

strike.

The company banked nine blast furnaces, began closing its finishing mills, halted mining operations and maintained only a trickle of production at its coke works. Only a rolling mill at nearby Bessemer continued full operations.

Company officials said it had been "utterly unable" to get workers to cross picket lines thrown up late last night by striking ore workers of the United Steel Workers (CIO).

The strike grew out of disputes over layoffs of many workers and the discrimination suffered by many, especially the Negroes, in the process.

Many of the Negro workers of the company are still members of the unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the union that originally held the contract with TCI.

McGoldrick Answers Queries on Rent Hike

Joseph D. McGoldrick, state rent administrator, yesterday announced that a tenant is not required under the new law to enter into a two-year lease with an increase up to 15 percent, if he does not so desire. The explanation was made in a series of questions and answers just released on his rent plan which permits rent hikes up to 15 percent and opens the door to mass evictions.

The New York City Tenants Council has cautioned tenants not to sign leases or pay rent boosts, and has urged united action against rent gouging.

McGoldrick answered the following questions:

Q. Is it possible for a landlord to obtain an increase in the maximum rent if the tenant does not have the protection of a lease?

A. Yes. A landlord may be able

to obtain an increase in the maximum rent if he can prove the "necessary facts" under certain sections of the regulations.

Q. If a tenant declines to accept the landlord's terms for a lease, or does not enter into any lease, may the landlord decrease the essential services which he gave, or which he was required to give for the maximum rent?

A. No. Should the landlord for any reason refuse to provide such services the tenant may file a complaint with the Local Rent Administrator. If the landlord refuses to restore the services the maximum rent may be reduced.

Q. The tenant is willing to sign a lease but he wishes a new refrigerator, or the right to put up a television antenna, or some other improvement in service. May this be part of the lease agreement?

A. Yes. This is a matter of bargaining between landlord and tenant.

Q. If a tenant signs a lease which provides for additional services or equipment, and the landlord fails to furnish such additional services or equipment, what may the tenant do?

A. He may file a complaint with the Local Rent Administrator, and the new maximum rent may be reduced.

Q. A tenant is not agreeable to entering into a voluntary lease agreement but he does want a new refrigerator, or a new stove, or a new service. How may he obtain it?

A. The tenant and the landlord must come to an agreement about the additional service. A form is provided on which the landlord can apply for an increase based upon this agreement.

New CRC Chapter to Hear Howard Fast



FAST

The newly formed chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, composed of artists, craftsmen and workers in the entertainment, advertising and allied fields, will meet tonight (Wednesday) at 8:30 p.m., in the Library at 23 West 26 St.

Howard Fast will address the meeting.

Harry Bridges To Address N.Y. Rally Tomorrow

West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges, president of International Longshoremen's Union, will address New York union members tomorrow (Thursday) on labor's fight against the mounting attacks by big business. Bridges will speak at Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and 8 Aves., 7:30 p.m., as part of his nationwide tour under the auspices of the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.

Bridges was convicted last year on framed-up charges of perjury along with J. R. Robertson and Henry J. Schmidt, ILWU officials. Vincent Hallinan, lawyer for the three union officials, was sentenced to prison for six months for "contempt of court" as the trial ended. Appeals are pending.

Hallinan will also address AFL, CIO and independent union members who are invited to tomorrow's meeting. Admission is free.

Bridges, on his first visit to the East Coast since his trial, will spend the week in New York conferring with groups of union members and officials on action against the wage freeze and support of the recent walkout of top labor officials from President Truman's war mobilization agencies.

Mayor and GOP Increase Pressure For 3% Sales Tax

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, March 6.—Republican leaders and Mayor Impellitteri joined today in cracking the whip in an attempt to force through the 3 percent sales tax. There were reports,

Sapio's camp who, following earlier open attacks on the measure, refused today to commit themselves.

Thus far not a single union or other group has descended on the Legislature this week to oppose the tax. It will require immediate and widespread mobilization to smash the Impellitteri-Tammany-Dewey soak-the-poor conspiracy.

The ALP yesterday sent letters to legislators in Albany urging them to defeat the Dewey dictatorship bill, the 3 percent sales tax measure, the Hughes-Brees bill and the "loyalty" purge measure for civil service workers.

The ALP also urged that the Legislature "rescind the McGoldrick plan" and "enact real rent control."

RIO DE JANEIRO PEACE RALLY URGES A-BOMB BAN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 6.—Hundreds at a mass rally here today heard eight speakers present a program for world peace, and demanded a ban on the atom bomb. The rally was the first of two meetings sponsored by the Anti-Fascist League and the Brazilian League for the Defense of Democratic Liberties.

The second meeting will be held tomorrow.

Peace meetings had been banned under the administration of ex-President Eurico Dutra. Dutra was defeated in the recent election, and was replaced by President Getulio Vargas.

Urge Mayor Sign Anti-Bias Bill

Tenant leaders yesterday warned the people of New York to "keep an eye on Mayor Impellitteri" to prevent a sell-out and scuttling of the Brown-Isaacs anti-housing bias bill. A public hearing is scheduled for next Monday.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP chairman, has called on the Mayor to sign the measure.

L'Unita Anniversary Celebration March 17

The 12th anniversary celebration of L'Unita del Popolo, America's only progressive Italian language weekly, will be utilized to give full impetus to the great peace crusade sweeping the nation, it was announced yesterday.

Editors of L'Unita also announced that the newspaper has issued a call to its readers and friends to concentrate their energies behind the paper's campaign for distribution of 50,000 peace ballots in the Italian language.

The 12th anniversary celebration of L'Unita will be held on March 17, at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St., New York City.

Daily Worker

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Union Rebuffs Army Strikebreaking

Cleveland Auto Union Locals Run Peace Polls

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Increasing interest in peace polls of their membership is developing among local unions in Cleveland. In the current issue of its local newspaper, UAW-CIO Local 1045 in conducting a poll on two questions: (1) Are you in favor of withdrawing our troops from Korea? (2) Are you against the wage freezes and price freezes as they now stand? The questions

are printed in the paper as a coupon to be turned into the committeeman in the shop or mailed to the local office.

The National Screw Local of UAW-CIO voted at its last number of other unions, follow shortly after the completion of a poll by the big steel workers' local in National Tube in nearby Lorain, in which 71 percent of those who voted were in favor of withdrawing our troops from Korea.

Rejecting Army demands to send 70,000 striking woolen workers back to plants on war production, the CIO Textile Workers Union yesterday issued a new appeal to woolen manufacturers to enter "bona fide" negotiations.

The Army strikebreaking move by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace was the third in a week. TWU president Emil Rieve revealed that Under-Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett had requested the union to call off the three-week-old strike last week. Secretary of Defense George Marshall's manpower assistant Anna Rosenberg, also made the request to union officials.

A council of TWU officials representing close to 300,000 woolen, worsted and cotton workers turned down Pace's request

after a day long meeting in TWU national headquarters yesterday.

The position of the TWU cotton, woolen and worsted council followed the rejection of Army strikebreaking demands by members of Local 656 representing 4,200 workers at the struck Forstmann Woolen Mills in Passaic and Garfield, N. J., Monday night.

Charles Serrano, New Jersey TWU director, told the Forstmann workers about back-to-work demand relayed by Mrs. Rosenberg, Gen. Marshall's assistant. She suggested the establishment of a fact-finding board to determine the justness of the woolen workers' demands for cost-of-living increases.

The Forstmann workers unanimously rejected her demands, and turned down another Defense Department request to permit the

(Continued on Page 9)

Negro Victim of Cop Brutality Gets \$58,500

By John Hudson Jones

A third Negro victim of police brutality has been awarded \$58,500 damages by a jury in the New York Supreme Court, it was learned yesterday. The victim, former cab driver James Harris, 486 E. 165 St., was beaten by 32nd Precinct Patrolman Harold Tate in 1949, at which time the cop was whitewashed by the District Attorney.

Harris, father of four children, suffered permanent disability and reactivation of an arrested case of tuberculosis after the beating, it was shown in court last week. Judge Gold, however, reserved decision as to whether the jury's award was "excessive."

Last month Mrs. Lottie Newton, widow of Herman Newton, who was slain by a Brooklyn cop, was awarded \$50,281, while John Harvey Brown, also of Brooklyn, (Continued on Page 9)

Airing of RFC Fix Draws Senators' Yelps

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont) today defended his support of an RFC loan to a swank Miami hotel as "routine," and demanded a public airing of all similar cases involving Congressmen. Simultaneously, Senate investigators

asked the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to make a thorough investigation of RFC loans to the Mobile Paper Mill Co., of which the son of Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D-Ala), James Roberts was secretary-treasurer.

Reuben E. Hartman, former president of the company, has claimed the RFC forced him out of the firm by indirectly requiring him to sell 40 percent of its stock to Boykin's son and others.

Senate subcommittee chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark), wrote RFC chairman W. Elmer Harber, to check loans to the mill also by the now-defunct Smaller War Plants Corp. He told

Harber he understands that Frank Prince, assistant chief of the RFC office of loans and former official of the SWPC, is a relative of Boykin.

Subcommittee records showed the mill has received a total of about \$1,600,000 in Government loans during the past 17 years. The last RFC loan to the firm was \$300,000 in October, 1949. A few months later the RFC authorized foreclosure. The mill was sold to the Stone Container Corp.

Rep. Boykin said recently his son has worked in the mill since its sale without any ownership interest.

The subcommittee will resume hearings tomorrow. Walter L. Dunham, one of three RFC directors accused by the subcommittee of being involved in an "influence web," will testify behind closed doors. His doctors said a heart condition would make public questioning "dangerous."

The Senate banking subcommittee looking into influence in RFC loans yesterday heard testimony that Murray urged the agency to lend \$1,000,000 to the Sorrento hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., which retained his son, James Murray, Jr., as an attorney.

The hotel got the loan and the son received \$21,000 in fees for this and two other matters.

President Truman, who had more than 700 letters from Congressmen to RFC delivered to the White House recently, said he had no evidence of illegal influence on the agency by members of Congress or the executive branch.

Eviction Trial of 33 Bias Fighters Due Thursday

The case of the 33 tenants in Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village facing eviction for their anti-discrimination fight will be heard Thursday before Judge Henry Silverman in the West 54 St. Municipal Court.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which owns the giant East Side developments, is seeking to evict the leaders of the Town and Village Tenants Committee against Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. All 33 families led in the fight against Met's Jimcrow housing policies.

Coal Lack Hampers West German Rails

BERLIN, March 6 (Telepress).—The supply of coal for the Western German railway system had to be cut by 300,000 tons for the first quarter of this year in view of the low output and dwindling coal stocks, Western Germany's Ministry of Economy announced.

Little Change Reported on Korean Fronts

There was very little change in the Korean battlefronts yesterday, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. Official statements of MacArthur's generals claimed the Korean People's Army were massing for a counter-offensive.

Advance units of the U. S. 7th Division came under Korean attack from hillside positions hidden by the snow along the Amidong-Changpyong road at the eastern end of the central front. Tank-riding engineers of the 7th had patrolled into Changpyong but retreated from the flattened town.

A MacArthur patrol entered a village three miles southeast of Changpyong, but was forced to return under fire to its defense perimeter.

A U. S. 8th Army communiqué reported three Korean probing attacks against the 7th Division six miles west-northwest of Pangnim, 12 miles below Changpyong.

French forces on the left flank of the Taemi sector were held in a four and a half hour fire fight northeast of Haanhung, midway between Pangnim and Hoengsong on the lateral road.

Syngman Rhee troops battled the Koreans for two hours five to six miles southeast of Hoengsong, but were unable to advance.

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, March 6.—The fourth juror was chosen at the end of the second day of the Trenton Six re-trial. She was Mrs. Beatrice A. Doran, a Trenton grandmother. Earlier in the day, a 30-year-old Trenton librarian, Miss Eleanor V. Weld, was accepted.

The two joined Robert J. Nolan, state highway department employee, and Mrs. Alyce Spellman, Trenton war widow and housewife, in the jury box.

Jury selection was marked by red baiting injected yesterday by the prosecution. Some defense attorneys, admittedly concerned over the "taint of un-Americanism" fell in this morning with assistant prosecutor Frank H. Lawton.

Lawton yesterday had red baited Miss Ruth Rabstein, an assistant to defense attorney George Pelletieri. Miss Rabstein has been associated with the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

At the beginning of today's court session, defense counsel asked Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley for a recess to prepare a defense statement. Attorneys Frank Katzenbach and Raymond Pace Alexander addressed the court after the recess protesting their intentions of "cooperating with the court." Going beyond the prosecutor's snide references yesterday to one of their associates, the two spokesmen took the opportunity to attack the Civil Rights Congress as "Un-American" for having held a mass meeting last night here to discuss the case.

Ignoring the fact that the six Negro defendants—Collis English,

(Continued on Page 9)

Illinois Tops Goal Of 2,200 Subs

Illinois Worker campaigners sent into our business office yesterday 240 Worker subscriptions and 10 for the Daily Worker to bring their total for the current subscription campaign above the 2,200 they had set as a goal for themselves.

They thus joined Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maryland, Colorado and Brooklyn, all of which have gone above, or reached, their drive targets. Manhattan, with close to 6,000 subscriptions, has also gone above its original goal of 4,500, but is short of the final goal of 7,000.

As of yesterday, the business office had recorded a total of 19,917 subs for The Worker, and 1,909 for the Daily Worker. Several states, as well as the Bronx, Queens and Manhattan campaigners, had not yet turned in all subs obtained last week.

In addition, there was an estimated 1,600 home delivery subscriptions obtained in New York alone, bringing the over-all total for the nation to approximately 23,500. The original campaign target was 20,000. It was later hiked to 30,000 as workers in the campaign found a wide response to the paper.

Illinois, running second to New York in the total number of subs obtained, brought its total yesterday to 2,162 Worker subs, and 118 for the Daily Worker, or 2,280 altogether.

How Areas Achieved Their Sub Goals

Figures for areas that have completed their goals are as follows:

Area	Worker	D. W.	Goal	Pct.
Virginia	62	7	50	138
Maryland	163	93	200	128
Missouri	96	19	100	115
Wisconsin	159	60	200	110
Illinois	2162	118	2200	104
Brooklyn	5064	439	5500	100
Colorado	88	12	100	100

In addition, Brooklyn campaigners have gotten some 400 home delivery and other subscriptions, bringing the total to something over 5,900, or 107 percent of their goal.

POINT OF ORDER

A New Name

By Alan Max

The New York Herald-Tribune last Sunday launched a campaign for a new name for capitalism.

This move is long overdue. If we only find a nice name for capitalism, then nobody can object to the wars, unemployment and high prices that capitalism breeds.

Perhaps a more practical name for capitalism—and close enough to the old one to be easy to remember—would be "cannibalism."

Kentucky AFL Warns on U. S. Dictatorship

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—An American dictatorship is among the possibilities if citizens fail to make effective protest against present trends in the nation's capital, according to two letters sent out by secretary-treasurer, Edward H. Weyler of the Kentucky Federation of Labor.

One letter, to some 600 affiliates, called for messages to President

Truman and Congressmen to "urge them to curb these dictatorial actions." The letter cited three points which it said were anti-labor:

"1. The present wage-price stabilization program, as being administered today, has the effect of freezing or stagnating wages while prices are going out of sight.

"2. The present structure of the Wage Stabilization Board is inade-

quate, and if permitted to continue will further lower your standard of living.

"3. (Price Stabilized Michael) Di-Salle frankly states that, in effect, there is no price control and that your cost of living will continue to increase until late 1951."

This letter was also signed by director Sam Ezelle of the KFL Research and Education Depart-

ment, and by secretary R. A. DuVall of the Louisville Federation of Labor. It, however, confusedly slandered Communists: "If this present trend in our government continues, it will destroy our domestic economy and aid the Communists in their efforts to conquer the whole world."

The second letter, enclosing the appeal, was mailed to all state

labor federations and suggested that that take action.

"We have patiently watched the Washington picture," Weyler said, "and have concluded that unless we get our people fully conscious and active, we may wake up some morning and find ourselves under a militaristic regime or dictatorship."

Hawaii Bosses Get Right to Prosecute For Strike in 1946

SAN FRANCISCO March 6.—A Circuit Court of Appeals ruling has opened the way for Hawaiian sugar and pineapple employers to prosecute workers for alleged violations of the Island's infamous "riot and conspiracy" act during the bitter 1946-47 strike. That act

has since been repealed by the Island legislature, a patent admission that it was unconstitutional as charged by the strikers' union, the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

But the repeal carried a unique rider which ordered that all pending cases must be prosecuted. Ac-

tion had been held up for several years because the ILWU obtained an injunction against prosecution on constitutional grounds.

The sugar and pineapple employers in conjunction with Territory officials appealed the injunction to the Federal District Court in Hawaii which upheld the union. But the Ninth Appeals Court reversed that decision Wednesday, cancelling the ILWU's injunction.

The decision by the three appeals judges held that prosecution must proceed as a test of the short-lived Hawaiian law banned so-called "illegal assembly and rioting."

Some 117 ILWU members were arrested for allegedly violating the employer-sponsored law passed during the strike. The union assailed the legislation as an unconstitutional interference with the right to strike and picket. Members were seized for merely attending union meetings or marching on picket lines. The sugar and pineapple workers, incidentally, ultimately won the hard-fought strike.

The ILWU case was argued before the courts by Harriet Bouslog, a member of a labor law firm in the Islands.

800 STRIKE AGAINST SPEEDUP AT CLEVELAND G. E. PLANT

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Eight

hundred workers at the General Electric Euclid Lamp Works in Cleveland, members of United Electrical Workers Local 707, went on strike Friday against speedup and low piecework rates. The strike, precipitated by the refusal of the company to review the rates of four women workers in the basefilling department, was the result of the mounting resentment of the workers, mainly women, against low rates throughout the plant. In many cases, workers were compelled to work at inhuman speed and to give up their rest periods, and even then were unable to strike.

make out.

The main pressure for the strike came from the rank and file, which voted to walk out even though the local officers urged that other actions be taken first. The strike is solid and is backed by many of the non-members and some CIO-IUE supporters in the plant.

The picket lines are large and enthusiastic, with a leading part being played by the Negro workers, who have only recently been hired in this shop for the first time. Appeal have been made to workers in GE shhops in Cleveland represented by IUE to support the

Force Shelving Of Capital Punishment Bill

LANSING, Mich., March 6.—The Betz capital punishment was shelved in the state legislature here by public protest from Negro and white organizations.

The public hearing on the bill was attended by 200 persons. There were five speakers against the bill. They said it would be a backward step in penology, would be discriminatory against Negroes and could be imposed on people later found innocent.

Speakers against the bill were Frank E. Harting of Wayne University; Rev. William Lyles of the Detroit Baptist Ministers Conference; Saul Grossman, Civil Rights Congress and J. Howard Aldridge of the Grand Rapids NAACP.

The chairman of the hearing, Rep. Robert M. Montgomery, said he polled his committee after the hearing and only three out of the eight favored voting the bill out favorably. It takes five to get it on the floor. Montgomery said that he was unalterably opposed to releasing the bill onto the floor.

China Sets Up Health Centers

PEKING, March 6 (NCNA)—More than 480 health centers and hospitals for mothers and children have been established in villages, factories and urban districts of China. This does not include newly opened maternity and children's hospitals, which accommodate thousands of patients.

In Peking, Mukden and other cities doctors and midwives from private hospitals have been drawn into city-wide health organizations which provide medical care for almost all mothers and children in these cities. In Northeast China, where prior to liberation only three nurseries were in existence,

Mourn Death Of Rob't Brown In Detroit

DETROIT, March 6.—The death of Robert "Bob" Brown, one of this city's best known rank and file progressive UAW members, a builder of The Michigan Worker and Daily Worker, a Communist, was mourned by Negro and white auto workers.

His death, Feb. 27, was attributed to internal hemorrhages. He was 40 years old.

Bob, as he was known to hundreds of workers, Negro and white, workers at Packard and as a white Southern worker won the deep respect of Negro and white workers for his devotion to the fight for Negro rights, both inside the shops and outside.

Typical of Bob Brown were the two things he was known to have done shortly before his untimely death.

He telephoned Governor Fielding Wright in Mississippi, to demand that Willie McGee shall not be executed on March 20.

Fielding's efforts on the phone to convince Brown that as a white Southerner he "should understand the problem" was hotly disputed with all the scorn and anger that Bob so many times used in dealing with similar white chauvinists in Detroit.

Last week when the Worker staff last heard from Bob, he had just turned in two subs for the Worker.

On Feb. 4 he wrote the Michigan Worker a letter saying that he had been reading both the Michigan Worker and Daily Worker for number of years and now that "the bi-partisan drive towards World War III was on, which means catastrophe for the American people, the Worker is especially needed to get the truth across to the people." He did just that up until his untimely death.

His tireless struggle for better jobs for his Negro fellow workers in Packard will long be lauded by workers there. It set the pace in many other shops and Bob was particularly proud of the fact that he, the paper he loved and the party he was a member of, the Communist Party, spearheaded that fight.

SEATTLE, March 6.—All labor organizations in the Puget Sound area have been invited by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union here to participate in a conference Sunday, March 18, to work out a program to protect the rights of all workers

ers on the waterfront and "adjacent" installations under the military. It includes not only longshoremen and seamen, but shipyard workers, tugboat men, fishermen, boomer, truck drivers and lumber workers in tidewater mills. It can include any group of workers the Coast Guard wishes to designate.

The conference was called as the result of a resolution, signed by 26 longshoremen who were "screened" by the Navy a year and a half ago. It was overwhelmingly adopted by Longshore Local 1-19 and Warehouse Local 1-9 of the ILWU. It has been printed and all labor organizations are asked to concur in it and send copies to President Truman and Secretary of the Navy Francis Matthews.

All of the signers of the resolution, as well as some 30 other ILWU members, were screened long prior to the Coast Guard's "port security card" program which has been put into effect under the so-called Magnuson law and an executive order by President Truman. This program puts all work-

ers on the waterfront and "adjacent" installations under the military. It includes not only longshoremen and seamen, but shipyard workers, tugboat men, fishermen, boomer, truck drivers and lumber workers in tidewater mills. It can include any group of workers the Coast Guard wishes to designate.

Speaking of the blacklist victims, ILWU Regional Director Bill Gettings said that "in the past year and a half, we have made many attempts to find out why these men were blacklisted by the Navy. On every occasion the officials of the Navy refused to give any reason. The purpose of the resolution is to attempt to force these brass hats to at least give the men involved a fair trial under the laws of this nation."

In the resolution, the victims state that "we are demanding our just rights under the law. We demand that we be told what law—if any—we have broken. We de-

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FORD CO. PAPER FINDS WORKERS WANT PEACE

DEARBORN, Mich., March 4.—A roving reporter for the Ford company paper Rouge News got this set of replies when he quizzed workers in the Rouge Glass plant, on what headline they would like to see in the newspapers tomorrow?

Harold Pidgeon, polisher: "I

would like to read a headline saying the Korean mess is over. . . . Such news would mean peace throughout the world."

Vincent Johnston, experimental: "I would like to see a headline telling us that all troops were leaving Korea and our men were on the way home. . . . I would

want a headline telling the world that peace had come again. . . ."

Viola Federiuk, accounting records clerk: "My choice would be the same as everybody else's—world peace" . . .

Glenn Smith, sun machine operator: "A headline telling us that war has ended, that is the only

possible answer. After all, young men are dying in Korea and such a headline would stop that and send the men home. . . ."

Daniel Scott, general cleaner, Negro worker: "War over in

Korea, that is the headline I want to see. A lot of people are getting killed over there for nothing.

. . . I would also like to see a headline that the government had decided to pay a Federal bonus to World War II vets."

Steve Iire, glass cutter: ". . . I would like that story to let us know that the United Nations was completing negotiations among all the major powers for a lasting peace. . . ."

Do New Yorkers Want A Dewey Dictatorship?

An Editorial

THERE IS A RASH of bills in the state legislatures to set up Junier Police State tyrannies. All in the name of "defense" you know.

This "national emergency" is a golden opportunity—and really means GOLDEN—for every kind of racket, for the looting of the people pockets and the trampling on their liberties.

Thus, in Texas they are proposing to register all "Communists" or jail them; and they ask for the death penalty for "sabotage" which can be defined as anything the officials want it to mean.

NEW YORK'S LITTLE FUEHRER, Gov. Dewey, hasn't been blind to the tremendous chance the phony "emergency" provides for a raid on the people's pocketbooks and on their most elementary rights. He has already acted to wreck the tenants' rent protections. He is out to make a deal with New York's Mayor to loot the consumer through a sales tax increase that will steal \$60,000,000. He also has a plan to make him the dictator of New York.

Dewey's plan is simple. He simply wants the right to break all existing laws, smash up all existing legal protections, wipe out all traditional rights including even property rights of the "little man," and establish one full riproaring police state tyranny with him as the uncrowned King of New York.

Under his now notorious Dictatorship Plan, he could demand the books of unions, outlaw newspapers, seize homes, demand the right to hire and fire all employees anywhere on the basis of their opinions, and do pretty nearly anything his little mind suggests.

Even the most hardboiled political crooks in the State capital have been shocked by this scheme of one of the nation's great trumpeters for a war to "save freedom."

Many labor and civic groups will appear in Albany on Thursday at 10 o'clock to state their firm opposition to this Nazi-style outrage.

We would urge a really big delegation of irate New Yorkers, individuals and delegations from groups, to halt this sneak attack on the democratic rights of the population.

On a Frisco Corner-- 53 of 54 Vote 'Peace'

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Two persons who equipped themselves with peace ballots and conducted a survey for one hour at the corner of Geary and Fillmore Streets, reported an overwhelming sentiment for the ending of the Korean war.

They used ballots provided by the American Peace Crusade calling for a "yes" or "no" answer to the question: "Are you for bringing our troops back from Korea and for making peace with China now?"

Fifty-two out of the 53 persons who voted marked an "X" in the "yes" square, leaving one "no" vote.

Four persons signed their ballots, indicating a desire for further information on the peace campaign.

One of the peace pollers had this to say about the reaction:

"About 90 percent of the voters were Negroes. About 75 percent of those approached voted. Of the 25 percent who would not vote about one-half indicated they agreed troops should be withdrawn and peace made."

Another neighborhood group from the Mission district reported 14 persons attended a peace meeting in a home and all signed their ballots after voting "yes."

Report South Korean Army Losses of 169,000 in War

The U. S. 8th Army reported yesterday that South Korean armed forces had suffered 169,000 casualties in the Korean war, more than three times the total for all other MacArthur forces.

The last official report said the United States had suffered 49,132 casualties in Korea, while 10 other United Nations contingents had lost 2,805 killed, wounded, captured or missing in action.

An 8th Army spokesman said the South Koreans had lost 16,000 killed in action, 87,000 wounded, and 66,000 missing in action.

Urge Big Turnout at Dewey Dictatorship Bill Hearing

The Dewey dictatorship bill "directly attacks the civil liberties and living standards of every segment of the population," Arthur Schutze, executive secretary of the American Labor Party charged yesterday, urging a "torrent of protest" at the public hearing slated for Thursday in Albany at 1 p.m. in the Assembly chamber.

Organizations and individuals eager to protest the police, state measures were urged to request for speaking time immediately with Assemblyman Frank J. Becker, 270 Broadway, Room 716, New York City. Becker is chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Military Law.

"The bill can and must be defeated by the solid, united opposition of all the people," declared Schutze. "The New York State CIO, Farmers Union, United Labor Action Committee and the ALP are among the groups that have already spoken up against the measure. We urge a torrent of public protest to dump the Dewey dictatorship plan into the legislative garbage can."

He further charged that in addition to numerous other dictatorship features the proposed bill for a system of identification badges and identification cards in "classic police state style."

An analysis of the bill by Schutze showed it:

- Authorizes the state civil defense commission to "obtain from any public officer and any other person any and all information necessary for civil defense." This provision would be used to subpoena for "fishing expeditions and for intimidation" the "membership books and records of unions, civic church, veteran, fraternal organizations."
- Empowers the defense council to "recruit, enroll, train and

Notables Hit Denial Of Bail to Yuditch

Prof. Derk Bodde, Prof. T. Brameld, Prof. Edwin Berry Burge, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Rev. John H. Lathrop, Prof. Daniel J. Levinson, Clemens J. France, Arthur Pollock, Dr. Bertha C. Reynold, Dr. Harry F. Ward and Rev. Wayne White, in a telegram to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath protested the denial of bail in deportation proceedings to Paul Yuditch as "an attack on the American right to bail and the liberties of all Americans." The telegram and the list of signers was released today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

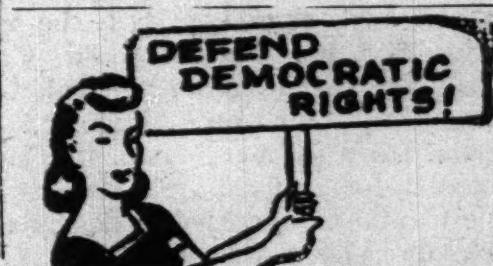
Paul Yuditch, labor editor of the Jewish Morning Freiheit, was arrested on Feb. 20 and has been held on Ellis Island without bail. Yuditch, 63, has lived in the United States for 42 years. He is the father of two American-born sons, one of whom served as a first lieutenant in the armed forces during World War II. Twice he applied for citizenship which was denied him.

Tenn Paper Hits Police-State Bills

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6.—Thought-policing bills now pending in the legislature are unconstitutional and could achieve nothing but tyranny and political oppression, a number of opponents to the measures declared, reports the Nashville Tennessean.

Opposition to the measures is growing and many sponsors of the bills are now dropping their names.

Joe Hatcher, columnist in the Tennessean, writes, "As the contents and implications of the bills are studied, more and more members of both houses may be expected to deplete the list of signers to the point where the bills may die quietly and peacefully in the musty pigeonholes."



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Around the Globe

By
Joseph
Starobin

(Continued from Page 2)

great meeting—such as the Feb. 9 rally at the popular Paris hall, Mutualite—in which the World Peace Prizes were awarded to Picasso (in person) and to Louis Daquin, the film producer. A meeting such as this brings out everybody who is anybody in French cultural life. But the letters, the arts and the sciences are not just affairs of "cultural people" in France.

Not only were outstanding political personalities present, such as Jacques Duclos, the Communist Party's general secretary, but delegations of railway workers, building trades workers, members of the Paris metal federation, etcetera. This, too, is a demonstration for peace.

AT ONE AND THE SAME TIME things like this will be happening; the literary weekly, *Les Lettres Françaises*, will publish a statement by 50 outstanding French painters; the Union of French Women will be electing delegates to their March 11 national conference; the 12 heroes of St. Brieuc, on the north coast—freed after seven months imprisonment for having "interfered" with arms shipments—have returned home after a triumphal visit to Paris; a score of young people were arrested in Lyons for distributing anti-war leaflets; a meeting of former deportees (who suffered in Hitler's prison camps) will be electing a delegation to the government...

BUT THE SINGLE big national campaign which transcends all the separate actions is the "national consultation"—the ballot against rearming Germany. This is a simple, one-paragraph declaration which is signed with name and address and affirms that the signatory doesn't want to see France menaced again by Germany's re-militarization.

This campaign began late in December. It has been picking up speed slowly but surely. By Feb. 10, two million people had signed in 35 departments of France, with 55 departmental committees still to be heard from.

Take the town of Vitry, in the Seine department. It has 45,000 inhabitants, 28,000 signatures were collected on the Stockholm Appeal; the goal for the new ballot was 25,000 by the end of February, and 35,000 at the end of the campaign. As of Feb. 9, some 15,000 had already signed up.

And you come across revealing glimpses: In the Dunlop rubber tire plant of Aller, 100 percent of the workers in a half dozen of the main shops have signed... in the village of Chilly-Mazarin, the Socialist and Communist Party branches met together and voted the ballot unanimously... in Neuilly-Plaisance, a village not far from Paris, 30 members of de Gaulle's Party were ousted for supporting their local mayor (also a de Gaulle adherent) who had backed the national ballot. That's the way it is going throughout France, with many of the secondary cities and departments considerably ahead of Paris.

I had the impression that this enormous mobilization was not proceeding without all kinds of problems. Many people are afraid to put their names to a petition. Many fear the government's increasing repression, such as dismissal of mayors and arbitrary arrests and screening of the civil service; some people have questions about the rearmament of Germany — what about eastern Germany?, for example, while others think the issue is not real.

And it was interesting to find that a great emphasis is placed on answering peoples' questions, and really getting down to bedrock discussions. I noticed that the Communists—in Charles Tillon's article for the monthly magazine, *Cahiers du Communisme* of January—stress constantly the need to abandon all sectarian approaches, to work as flexibly as possible, remembering that peace is an issue which in which the Communists must learn to work in the most minimum, united front way with the great masses who are not Communists. But my main impression was the sweep of all this great door-to-door and bench-to-bench campaign, in which literally millions of people are involved.

Finally, I was struck by the new emphasis in the French Communist and progressive press on the big things which are happening in western Germany. France is being deeply impressed by the sweep of the German movement against re-militarization. The Combattants Pour La Paix sent one of its leaders, Fernand Vigne, to the great anti-war conference in Essen at the end of January and a new slogan is emerging now: "Understanding between France and Germany will become full and complete in the common struggle to save the peace."

About this truly remarkable peace movement in Germany—another article tomorrow.

Letters from Readers

A Clipping From Syracuse Paper

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the *Syracuse Herald-Journal* of Feb. 20, which would, I think, interest other readers. G.W.

"A 20-year-old Syracuse Army man, fighting in Korea, asked in a letter recently that God's mercy prevent his 10-month-old son from ever seeing the horror of war."

"Writing to his wife, Margaret, Pfc. Jack LaBeff said: 'I hope that God has mercy on our own son and never allows him to witness anything like this.'

"Pfc. LaBeff has not seen his son since July. A member of the Signal Corps for two years, he has been in Korea since September.

"I am living in a terrible nightmare," he wrote. "And as real as it all may be I just can't believe that people could be as cold hearted as to cause some of the things I have seen since I've been here."

"Son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Balchick of Hickock av., Solvay, LaBeff has been married a year and a half. His wife, Margaret, of 740 Harrison st., works in a store. Mrs. Edward Warner, Margaret's mother, minds Donald, the baby."

"I'm tired of war, and people dying for something that to all appearances seems to be for no good, basic reason," he wrote.

"He said that while spring here is happily anticipated, in Korea it means recovering bodies of dead buddies covered by winter snows.

"Spring here is nothing but mud and bombed out shacks and dirty little villages with kids

running around, filthy with rags for clothing."

"Before entering service LaBeff was employed by the L. C. Smith Co."

Los Angeles

Insurance for Whites Only

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is incredible that the Attorney-General of N. Y. State is now in the State Supreme Court seeking to dissolve the insurance plan of the International Workers Order, which has for years provided secure insurance coverage to thousands of people, regardless of race, color or creed. Many of those covered will not find it possible to be reimbursed by other companies because of age, changed physical condition, or because of the discriminatory policies practiced in the insurance field.

Today's mail brought me an unsolicited insurance application and material from the Travelers Health Association of Omaha, Neb., which reads: "Who is eligible... Any white person over 18 years..." The pamphlet they sent reads: "Our Plan Explained... Who can belong to T. H. A. Any business or professional white person over 18..." And the application you are to fill out begins: "I am a white person of good moral character..."

"Well, I am a white person of good moral character who protests to the Attorney-General that he desist from attacking the IWO insurance which is sound financially and provides insurance regardless of race, color or creed, and that he proceed to investigating those which practice Hitler's racial theories."

B. P.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE'S

Walter Lippmann says: "What has made the labor leaders so furiously angry is the realization that prices are not being frozen but that they... are going to be held personally responsible for freezing the wages of union workers."

He adds that the labor chiefs didn't really mean it when they say that only wages are being frozen for "it would then be tantamount to a confirmation by these labor leaders, who are deeply anti-Communist, that rearmament is being done for the sake of the profits of big business. The labor leaders know perfectly well that there is nothing in that charge."

Only "the editors of the Daily Worker," says Lippmann, "can believe that the government wants to freeze wages and nothing else." When Lippmann bends, however gently, to this kind of red baiting, one may suspect that he is aware that General Motors' \$850,000,000 profit is not to be explained by reasoned argument.

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson says the Bureau of Internal Revenue "uncovered evidence that a Chicago congressman controls patronage for 7,000 jobs in this (numbers) racket."

THE NEWS thinks a "lot of people will be disappointed—and even angry," if O'Dwyer, now "too ill" to appear before the Senate Crime committee, fails to show up for the March 12-17 hearings.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone suggests three reasons why the

Korean war broke out opportunely for "the political plans of MacArthur." One, the shaky position of the Rhee regime; two, the growing likelihood of Chinese entry into the UN, and three, the opposition in Japan to U. S. occupation.

THE POST comments on the FBI's demand for more funds because the Communists have allegedly gone "underground." The "obvious solution," the Post says, is to "repeal the (McCarran) act, let the Muscovites emerge from hiding..." The Post knows, of course, that the McCarran Act should be repealed because it is a pro-fascist law. But it wouldn't be the Post if it didn't use the same smears invoked by the law's supporters to pass it in the first place.

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN's George Sokolsky is worried because "many upright Americans... could be suckered into" the American Peace Crusade.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM says, in essence, that any agreement with the Soviet Union, would be "appeasement."

THE TIMES runs one of its stock editorials on "Stalin's gauleiters," but a reader of the paper, one Hugh Gallaher, points the finger at the true exponent of the gauleiter's creed. Speaking of the "Operation Killer" in Korea, he asks: "Why give our friends the impression... that we seem to enjoy killing for killing's sake?" —R. F.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

More Light on Our 'Rising' Wages

THE U. S. BUREAU of Labor Statistics, in its latest study of a "necessary minimum" standard of living for a family of four in 34 major cities, casts new light on what's happening to the American standard of living.

The Bureau found that in October, 1950, the lowest cost city was New Orleans, where the family was able to get along on \$3,453 a year or \$66.40 a week. The highest was Milwaukee, where it took \$3,933 or \$75.63 a week, closely followed by Washington, with \$3,926 a year. Other cities are New York, \$3,549; Chicago, \$3,745; Philadelphia, \$3,699; Detroit, \$8,750; Los Angeles, \$3,789; San Francisco, \$3,808; Pittsburgh, \$7,799.



On an average, these city budgets show a rise of about \$400 over June, 1947, when a similar study was made by BLS. It must be remembered that this budget allows for a considerably lower standard than the frequently referred to "health and decency" budget substantially above \$4,000 of the Heller Committee of Research and Social Studies of the University of California.

The BLS budget is the "minimum." Some idea can be gained from the following: BLS allows slightly above a quart and half of milk a day for the four; less than half a pack of cigarettes for the two adults a day and one cigar for dad every nine days; a wool dress for mom every five years; slightly above one cotton house dress a year and one rayon dress of a little better quality about every eight months; one heavy wool suit for dad about every 27 months; a lightweight suit must last him three years and an overcoat six years.

THE BUDGET is certainly modest, and it is the U. S. Government, not some pro-labor agency, that has made the study. On a national average, BLS calculates it takes \$3,550 for a family of four. How many "family units" in America—wage earners and others—earn as much or more?

Treasury Department figures, based on income tax returns, show that 46 percent of ALL the families in the United States, including the rich and the poor, earn below the "necessary minimum" standard. Several weeks ago the U. S. Census Bureau issued statistics showing:

In 1949, 4,700,000 families had an income below \$1,000; 5,800,000 families between \$1,000 and \$2,000; 8,100,000 families \$2,000 to \$3,000. Assuming even that this group did obtain a raise of 10 percent in earnings since 1948, we have a block of some 19 million families of the 39,000,000 total who are substantially below the "necessary minimum." There is another group of some 5,000,000 families who are close to the "necessary minimum" but not above it.

A study of 1950 family incomes will undoubtedly show even a greater percentage of the workers in the below "necessary minimum" category because since the study was made, in October, 1950, as the BLS' own index shows, the cost of living rose substantially, as have income taxes.

RECENT INCREASES of incomes, in inflated dollars, mainly in the chase after rising prices, may statistically give a false picture of more people shifting to higher income brackets. But even that is not one-sided. The last monthly BLS average of weekly earnings in manufacture showed a drop of 83 cents to \$62.69. This is a reflection of short weeks in many civilian industries hit by the shift to war production.

This is also borne out by the Bureau of Census report for January on employment, which shows 2,503,000 unemployed, a rise of 274,000 over December, and 2,024,000 "with job but not at work" a rise of 48,000 (and this isn't the vacation season). Also, despite the screams of manpower shortage, the census showed 7,028,000 working 15 to 34 hours a week and 2,559,000 on one to 14 hours a week. Thus we have a total of some 14,000,000 persons, a fourth of the labor force, who are either unemployed or on less than full time. And that total showed no substantial change from the previous month, nor even from January, 1950, except for the big drop in the number of those classed as unemployed a year ago.

That's the picture as our mobilizers and "stabilizers" try to freeze the level of living standards "for the duration." And, as the labor leaders who quit the mobilization posts revealed, War Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson wants to invoke a manpower forced labor draft.

COMING: Inside Yugoslavia . . . By Duncan McLeod . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Philip Bart—*General Manager*

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, March 7, 1951

War Profiteers

(Continued from Page 1)

in the shops, mines and mills, don't have to see eye to eye on all political issues, or on the cause of the war danger.

But they can agree 100 percent on defending the living standards of their wives and children. This means that they can agree on some minimum economic demands like these:

1. No wage freeze whatsoever! This means a refusal by the rank and file to accept the so-called 12 percent freeze tentatively accepted already by the United Labor Committee leadership.

2. Full right to strike. No injunctions, no government strikebreaking as was done by Truman against railroad labor.

3. No taxes on wages. No taxes on low incomes. No sales taxes on consumers. Instead, the demand for far greater taxes on all corporation profits and all incomes above \$10,000 a year.

4. No discrimination in industry. Full rights for Negro workers, with equal pay and all upgrading rights. For an FEPC to be enforced to the hilt by the full power of the U. S. Government.

5. For an immediate rollback of all prices to at least the pre-Korean level, without any wage freezes. For immediate restoration of all rent controls and rent ceilings to the levels of 1949-50.

This is a program for the defense of American labor.

It is not a political program of any particular trend in the unions. It is the program of every wage earner, whether he be Right, Left, Center, or non-political.

A WALL STREET foreign policy produces Wall Street results, at home no less than abroad.

Labor can't get anything but grief out of tailing after Big Business' foreign policy as Green, Murray, Reuther, Rieve, etc., are doing. That policy is rooted in private profit.

Big Business dreads peace. Labor seeks peace. It has no economic interest in war; Big Business has. Labor needs its own foreign policy no less than it needs its own wage-price policy. The "Soviet aggression" fraud is robbing every working man's home today of meat, milk and bread.

The Impatient Judge

WHEN FEDERAL JUDGE F. C. MIZE, in Vicksburg, Miss., refused to hear new evidence refuting the rape charge against the Negro ex-GI Willie McGee, he thereby placed the federal government's stamp of approval on the legal lynching of Negroes, which reached a new high during the multiple execution last month in Virginia of the seven Martinsville men.

It was the duty of the judge to hear the testimony of one new witness and Mrs. Rosalie McGee, wife of the doomed man, who were in Vicksburg last Monday to offer evidence that McGee was convicted of the crime of raping a white woman on perjured testimony.

Judge Mize, however, refused to hear the proof of the perjury. It was sufficient for him that McGee is a Negro charged with rape. White men convicted of rape are given prison sentences in Mississippi. But the Jimcrow law of the state decrees death for Negroes only. So Judge Mize, by rejecting a petition for stay of execution, ruled that McGee must die at 12:01 a.m., March 20.

"I have read the record," said Judge Mize referring to the perjured testimony, "and in my opinion the man is guilty."

Could there be a decision more brazenly crude than this? The action of Judge Mize, indeed, adds new and conclusive proof—if more is needed—that Willie McGee has been doomed to death in a most cruel frame-up concocted by the Mississippi Dixiecrats and supported by the Truman national government, now pledged to a war of extermination of the colored peoples of Asia.

If we are not to witness new acts of legal lynching, and the launching of an unprecedented wave of police violence against the Negro people in America, we must act at once to save Willie McGee.

Thousands at home and abroad are protesting the planned legal lynching. But the mighty voice of America has not yet spoken.

Let the full volume of the voice of America be heard with the ringing cry that President Truman immediately order his Attorney General to intervene in the Federal Courts under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act and demand that:

"Willie McGee Shall Not Die!"

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THAT'S MY BABY

—Ellis



A Letter to Mrs. Gilbert

Below is the copy of letter sent by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, to Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of the Lieut. Leon Gilbert who is serving 20 years in an Army prison because he is a Negro:

Mrs. Kay Gilbert
R. D. No. 1
Manchester, Penna.

Dear Mrs. Gilbert:

From the time we received your letter of January 22nd, I have sought to find the moment when I could adequately reply to it. That is a difficult matter, how can a man console a woman who has lost the companionship of her husband, the father of her children by a most vicious action of the very government that proclaimed to the world that he had been sent forth to fight for democracy.

Yet it is precisely this colossal act of hypocrisy by the government which makes a letter of explanation imperative.

Leon Gilbert was not sent to Korea to fight for democracy. He who alleged that the war in Korea is fought to bring democracy to the Korean peoples is a liar.

If those who lead our country were interested in democracy, they would have moved to save the Martinsville Seven, they would free Rose Ingram, that heroic, innocent Negro woman; they would release the Trenton Six; they would return Willie McGee to his family; end the persecution of Clyde Brown in North Carolina and Paul Washington in New Orleans. But, they will never do any one of these things unless the mobilized indignation of an outraged people force them to change their ways. Neither state nor Federal governments will demand these acts of simple justice, democracy and respect for human rights and dignity.

JIMCROWISM and segregation is the policy of government enforced through terror that motivates those who rule America to perpetrate these horrors against our people. This truth is set forth in the report of President

Truman's Committee to investigate segregation in Washington, D. C. Real Estate boards and the monopolists are the beneficiaries.

The war in Korea is to bring the Korean peoples under the form of terror and oppression to which 16 million Negroes are subjected in America. They send black boys from America to fight that war, to enslave others in order that those black boys will not have the opportunity to organize and fight against their own enslavement here in the United States.

This is a terrible truth which both black and white America must learn. For the attempt to dehumanize black America can only have the effect to dehumanize white America. That road leads to fascism and the road to fascism leads to war. This is the end that those who rule our country have in view. To attain this end they will ruthlessly sacrifice millions of Gilbersts from America and tens of millions of peace-loving people over the world. To attain this end they would jail the beloved W. E. B. DuBois and all honest men.

We will fight desperately for the freedom of your beloved husband. You must take part in this fight, not placing your reliance on the courts which for centuries have betrayed us, but by taking your place alongside

the Bessie Mitchells, the Josephine Graysons, the Rosalie McGees who are speaking before audience of honest white Americans, who want to know the truth in order that they can take their places in the struggle to free our country from the menace of racism, of Jimcrow and segregation which must inevitably destroy all Constitutional liberties and human rights unless we stop it.

I WRITE YOU because I believe that your voice added to the rallying call of those heroic women, will help mobilize the forces of democracy and justice in America.

I write you because history has placed upon the shoulders of Negro America great responsibilities which can be carried out to help save their country from the danger which the white supremacists and fascist cliques of America hold for it.

We would like to organize meetings for you. Can you find it possible to help in this magnificent, historic task?

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
National Executive Secretary

PS. There are those who will say that this program is red, let me say to you, any and every program which consistently and persistently fights for the freedom of your husband will be labeled red.

TELLS WALL ST. LUNCHEON ONLY U.S. WILL START WAR

There will never be a World War III unless the United States attacks the Soviet Union, Charles F. Roos, of the Econometric Institute, told an audience of some 200 members of the New York Society of Security Analysts, during a luncheon meeting at 56 Broad Street here Friday. Roos said flatly that the Soviet Union would not attack the United States because the whole philosophy of Communism is opposed to military adventures.

There will be no war this year, Roos predicted, because the United States is not yet ready to attack. Although the Econometric Institute specializes in long-range forecasts, he refused to speculate on what might happen militarily in 1952.

Speaking on the subject, "Looking Ahead at 1951," Roos told the stockbrokers and Wall Street analysts present that Americans can expect at least a 14 percent reduction in the standard of living they had last June when the Korean war started. This is true, he added, because, according to present estimates, 14 percent of the nation's productive capacity has been, or will be diverted to making military supplies. He added that the purpose of the National Production Administration in Washington (he twice referred to the Administration as the N. P. Apes) is to make the people as a whole produce those war supplies without getting paid for their productive efforts.



A Visit to the Kremlin

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW

Once the Czars lived there, today the Supreme Soviet of the USSR holds its sessions in a wing of the Grand Kremlin Palace. Once the autocrats and landowning nobility held sway in the Kremlin, today workingmen, peasants, intellectuals gather there to make the laws of Soviet Russia.

Mainly, however, the Kremlin today is a huge collection of ancient cathedrals, beautiful palaces and museums meticulously preserved by the government which destroyed the power of the Russian princes and capitalists.

What impressed me most on a recent trip through the Kremlin was the care, expense and pains used by the Soviet Government to preserve everything in the old Russia which has historical, artistic and cultural value. While the revolution destroyed the power of the past over the living it conserved all the achievements of the past for the benefit of the living. Thus, although the power of the Tsars was destroyed a striking painting by the master of Russian art, Repin, depicting Tsar Alexander III in the Kremlin hangs at the top of the great staircase of the palace.

There are literally millions of wood.

While hating the oppression of the autocracy the Russians are proud of the achievements of Russian artists, sculptors, metal workers, artisans on view throughout the Kremlin. Walking through the grounds you marvel at the tremendous labor that went into the building and decoration of the Cathedral of the Assumption, the Cathedral of the Archangel and the Cathedral of the Annunciation. The colorful cupola domes with their pointed spires had an added decoration when we saw them; the snow contributed its art to the scene. And the whole of the Kremlin park, surrounded by the one and a quarter miles of crenelated red brick walls, seems made to order for a winter scene. Thousands of green fir trees heavy with snow give it a fairytale quality, as do the snow laden hedges and the snow topped roofs and domes.

Rising about 130 feet above the nearby Moscow river you can see many of the roofs of Moscow from the Kremlin grounds. The tall factory smoke stacks and the new Moscow skyscrapers now being completed contrast with the Moscow Baroque and Russian classical architecture of the Kremlin buildings.

As you move through the rooms you find 17th century icons, 18th century furniture and ancient work in silver and gold. A most magnificent sight is the great Hall of St. George, with its six tremendous chandeliers and the 18 zinc columns each topped by a statue symbolic of a region or kingdom of the Russian empire. The walls are profusely decorated with the names and symbols of Russian regiments and officers awarded the various orders. The guide remarks a bit acidly that there are no privates among the soldiers so honored, the Tzarist regime did not commemorate the rank and file fighters.

Not a surface or corner of the enormous palace is undecorated. The floors of the St. George room are made of 20 varieties of fine

separate carvings, paintings and decorations in the banquet halls, reception rooms, imperial living quarters of the Grand Palace. One high domed hall measuring about 25 to 28 yards is decorated with murals on every square inch of its surface. The art resembled the scenes depicted on small boxes and glasses done by handicraft artists of the Palach villages. Indeed the painters of this big hall came from those villages.

No one has to point out the contrast in the simple, tasteful utilitarian design of the hall where the Supreme Soviet meets and the rest of the palace. Dominated by the statue of Lenin in the front there's a plain wood podium from which Stalin presented the new constitution of the USSR in 1936.

URAL STONE

In many of the palace rooms you see columns and decorations made from the unique malacite stone of the Urals and the green Ural jasper; it's easy to see how these crystal-like stones inspired the charming fairy tale, "The Stone Flower."

Not far from the Grand Palace is the Armory which houses a rich and varied collection of Russian art, handicraft, armor and royal coaches, jewels, garments, thrones and other royal belongings. Preserved in miraculously good condition are ancient uniforms, coaches and valuables used by Boris Godunov, Ivan the Terrible, Catherine and Peter the First.

You see one royal garment which has about 27 pounds of pure gold woven into it and a royal dress with 120,000 pearls. You see an exquisitely wrought miniature train, made out of gold and miniature palaces with tiny murals painted inside visible as you look through little windows.

You see the Tsar's crowns with the characteristic Russian sabre around them and the double thrones used by Peter and his half brother Ivan when they were children. You see the mail and ancient armor including visors shaped and painted with fierce looking faces and you find tiny suits of armor designed for the royal children.

There's a large room devoted to gifts sent by the monarchs of western Europe to Russian rulers and you are struck by the number of gifts Queen Elizabeth showered on Boris Godunov. There's a clock decorated with two golden eagles which deposited a grain into a golden baby eagle's mouth every five seconds—the grain was a pearl. Besides that, about a dozen other figures moved about on the hour and every few minutes, or seconds for that matter.

All in all I'd say they've found a very good use for the ancient Kremlin of Moscow.

MALAY PEOPLE FLEE BRITISH TERROR DRIVE

SINGAPORE, March 6 (Telepress).—British terrorism against 1,000 acres, giving a density of 300 per acre.

These conditions show their effect in shocking health conditions here. The death rate is almost four times that of London. Infant mortality is 248 per 1,000 live births. In the rural areas of Malaya there is only one doctor for every 45,000 people.

It is little wonder that the Malayan Social Democrat Mohammed Sopies, writing recently in the London New Statesman and Nation was forced to say "The Malayan masses are bred today in conditions of want, disease, ignorance, squalor and idleness." This writer gives some facts about wage conditions in the country. He points out that even if the wage the rubber-workers are now demanding were granted, it would only represent "seven and one-half percent of the value of the average amount of rubber brought in daily by the worker."

British officials have greeted the flight of the terror-stricken villagers with satisfaction, observing that the Malaysians are taking to heart the lesson of Jenderam. However, there are no reports that the Nazi-like measures have led to the betrayal of any liberation fighters.

The brutal methods now being used are meant to speed the operation of the plan of the British Malayan commander Sir Harold Briggs. The Briggs plan calls for the resettlement of peasants and artisans—so-called "squatters"—living along the edges of the jungle in the populated areas and towns because these groups have helped to supply the liberation army.

Two results are already apparent from the resettling process: one, the revolutionary temper of the towns is being heightened, and two, the misery of the overcrowded town population is being increased.

In a typical slum area of this city, government figures show



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"They Sing for Peace"

BETTY SANDERS

Sunday
March 11
8:30

reports on her trip to Europe and sings the peace songs of Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, England. Plus Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Alan Booth, Elizabeth Knight. All tickets \$1.00. At Bookshops and People's Artists, 106 East 44th Street. QR 7-4212

Panel Room
13 Astor Pl.

Is Your Boss Making Only \$31,000 a Year?

By Federated Press

Is your boss making only about \$31,000 a year when another man doing similar work for a rival firm is getting a salary of a half million dollars?

It is posers like that which explain why "one of management's biggest problems these days is to keep its executives happy," according to the Jan. 20 issue of Business Week.

Taylor said "it is a real pleasure to be working under a manager like Steve O'Neill who understands men."

"He comes out and tells you how to do a certain thing. He doesn't say 'now, Harry or now, Billy, you do this, or this is the way you have to do it.' No sir, he just comes up to you and he says 'why don't you try this and see if it won't help you a little'. A guy can't help but do his level best under treatment like that."

Handsome Harry, who has been throwing at full speed in the camp and is in excellent condition, thinks he can win 20 games this year with the Red Sox power behind him and manager O'Neill concurs.

"He could be one of the big men on the staff," O'Neill said. "I don't know why he shouldn't be a winner because he has all the equipment."

Taylor said he had been working on all of his assortment of stuff and that "it is working for me."

"I throw a little of everything," he said. "I think I have a good fast ball and I throw it at three or four speeds and when I'm right it sinks and it jumps. And my curve which I throw both overhand and sidearm breaks pretty good."

Then wistfully, because he remembered some pleasant associations in Brooklyn, he said "say hello to the boys when you get to Vero Beach."

"Tell 'em I hope they have a good year and that I have a hunch we'll be meeting up with each other come October. Things should be a little better for them this year, too, with Charley Dresen running the club."

Bonuses are the "old reliable" system, Business Week said, adding that up-to-date thinking on the subject goes this way: "Bonuses ought to be tied directly to profits,

not salaries, and they should be available only to the three or four top people. For the rest of the employees, incentive pay should be based on cost-cutting or some other system. Why? Because, says Booz, Allen & Hamilton, management consultants, only the top few really influence profits in a big way for good or bad."

Discussing an analysis of executive salaries prepared by American Management Association, the magazine said their pay is apparently determined by the type of industry and the size of profits.

The story does not report any management concern over keeping workers happy. It does not even credit workers with making profits for the companies. Instead, it offers an AMA formula which purports to show how much "executive talent" it takes for a company to make a million dollars.

In the auto industry, it said, "19 men earning \$20,000 or more are required for each million of net up to \$2 million. When the net tops \$7 million, the number required per \$1 million of net is only 1.2."

"Near the other end of the pay scale, a crude petroleum company netting under \$2 million can earn its first million with only six \$20,000-a-year men. If the firm earns over \$7 million, only 0.3 of an executive will do it."

Apparently three-tenths of an executive is as good as a whole one.

What's On?

Coming

JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP, producers of last season's "Awake and Sing," announces the opening of Clifford Odets' classic comedy, "Night Music," Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 9, 10, and 11 . . . 8:30 p.m. 6th Ave. and 16th St. Admission \$1.25, tax included.

ELAYNE JONES, only Negro Woman Tympanist in the United States performs at Town Hall Concert, Saturday, March 10th, 8:30 p.m. with Al Moss, Harry Styles, Martha Schlamme, David Johnson, Earl Jones, Lucy Brown, Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, Lee Nemetz, and other Negro and Jewish artists in songs, music and poetry of the Negro and Jewish People. Tickets: \$2.40, \$1.80, and \$1.20. Division of Jewish Studies, Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. WA 9-1600.

Textile

(Continued from Page 3) shipment of finished woolens and worsted made under war contract. The New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency had requested the shipment of 109 finished pieces of Forstmann tropical worsted.

Weekly shop steward meetings were planned by the Forstmann local, and were taken up by Local 654, representing 4,500 Botany Mill Co. workers, and Local 850 with its 2,200 New Jersey Worsted Co. mills.

A mass meeting of all the 11,000 striking workers was called for Friday at 2 p.m. in the Passaic Armory.

As picketing increased around the mills, particularly around Botany where more than 2,000 workers are involved in daily, round-the-clock marching, support to the strikers came in slowly. The Passaic County CIO Council announced its support of the strikers. The Passaic TWU Joint Board sent letters to all local unions calling for specific aid.

The TWU cotton, woolen and worsted council laid plans to increase strike activity in New England mills, but other plans were not announced.

Two hundred thousand cotton workers are scheduled to walk out in over 460 cotton mills throughout the country on March 15, if demands for wage increases are not met by manufacturers.

The 70,000 woolen workers are demanding a 15-cent-an-hour increase and have rejected President Truman's 10 percent wage freeze formula under which they would only receive one cent.

Rieve wired Pace yesterday that the way was open to settle the three-week-old woolen walkout if manufacturers agreed to sit down and bargain with the union.

Manufacturers have been meeting with Office and Price Stabilization officials in Washington to squeeze higher prices for their civilian products. War production officials granted the manufacturers an unlimited price range for materials produced for the armed forces.

Truman, Wilson Rebuff Labor

KEY WEST, Fla., March 6.—After a conference with President Truman today Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson said neither he nor the President intended yielding to demands of labor leaders for loosening Big Business control of the mobilization program. AFL-CIO and Railroad Brotherhood leaders have called a national conference in Washington March 20 to map strategy on the government's high-price, high-profit policy.

Wilson claimed that labor withdrew from defense boards because it "cannot control how manpower is to be allocated—who will serve in the armed forces and who will be engaged in the numerous defense duties."

In Washington, union officials immediately denounced the allegation as "shockingly untrue" and issued a statement attacking the "lack of any effective leadership in the fight against inflation." They said the manpower squabble is only one of the "major issues" in their dispute.

Soviet

(Continued from Page 2) was 23.9. In 1949 it was 19 percent and in 1950 it was 18.5.

It is expected that as usual Finance Minister Arseny Zverev will make the budget speech and that the debate on the peace-defense law will follow the budget discussion.

The deputy who introduced the peace law explained that it was being proposed in connection with a resolution of the World Council of Peace at Warsaw in October urging parliaments all over the world to pass legislation outlawing war.

Musmanno

(Continued from Page 2) ports on the Morgan bankers' control of Big Steel.

The "sedition" act, incidentally, was passed at the request of the steel manufacturers in 1919. So President Samuel Gompers of the AFL, charged at that time. McTernan, however, was only testing Musmanno's qualifications as an "expert" on Marxism-Leninism when he asked the question.

O'Brien also barred nearly a dozen other questions on the concentration of wealth into the hands of the big trusts. Musmanno was not allowed to say what he knew of these facts.

The trial judge, however, permitted Musmanno to say whether he had ever read Varga's book—*New Data on Lenin's Imperialism*.

Musmanno answered "No" after the question had been asked several times and he had made some speeches.

Had he ever heard of Varga? The answer was "No."

Had he ever heard of E. Mendelsohn, the co-author of this important book, which aroused press comment in the United States?

He only knew of a musician by that name, the "expert" on Marxism-Leninism and Imperialism replied.

Musmanno finally admitted in some confusion that he had not made a real study of Marxism-Leninism. And he made more angry prejudicial and irrelevant speeches when he was asked to explain why he had qualified himself as an "expert" on a subject that he had not really studied.

Judge O'Brien again denied a request for a mistrial. The phony "expert," however, had destroyed his own case by his admissions, and had violated court rules by his prejudicial red-baiting remarks that were not in answer to questions.

Judge O'Brien today attended the funeral of William Wettach, the court stenographer, who died last Friday from a heart attack. Wettach, who was 62, had been complaining of the strain of the proceedings. He had suffered from a bad high blood pressure condition. He had been transcribing Musmanno's speeches for 18 successive court days.

Budenz

(Continued from Page 2)

out was Albert C. Bunce, of the Division of Research of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, scheduled to appear at a conference for the Daily Worker, April, 1945. Rockwell Kent chaired one session of that conference at which representatives of various trade unions and fraternal organizations were also present, the witness admitted.

Questioned by IWO counsel Raphael Weissman also revealed that Budenz had gotten this particular stoolie assignment by writing an article on the IWO in the latest issue of the American Legion magazine. Even in this article, he admitted, he did not directly name Kent as a Communist.

Budenz said on the stand in answer to this omission that "You have to be careful in writing . . . But on the witness stand . . . you can be broad."

He squirmed desperately throughout the day as in this exchange of questions and answers:

"Isn't it true that on the agenda of the conference there was an item 'Introduction of Mr. Kent'?"

Budenz: "Yes. He couldn't be introduced as Comrade Kent because someone might divulge that fact."

Q. "Then how come you said under direct examination that Kent was introduced as Comrade Kent?"

A. ". . . I see no contradiction in my testimony . . ."

Cross-examination will continue today in Room 232, County Court Building, Foley Square.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 3) Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson and John McKenzie—have been held in jail for three years on framed evidence. Alexander professed full confidence that they would be "accorded every privilege." Judge Smalley, he said for the record, had been "manifestly fair," and had shown a "willingness to exceed the bounds of equal fairness."

Assistant Prosecutor Lawton politely accepted the protestations and denied his previous imputations of "un-Americanism" to defense counsel. He was pressed by Pelletieri to "include Miss Rabstein" in his statement and complained.

At the end of the lunch recess, only one additional juror—Miss Eleanor Weld, Princeton librarian—had been chosen. Of the nine prospective jurors examined, two thought the defendants guilty, four were excused from personal reasons and two were peremptorily challenged by the state. James A. Jiles, only Negro to be examined this morning, who otherwise qualified, was peremptorily challenged by Lawton.

During a recess, attorney Pelletieri told the reporter for the Trenton Times, "Remember, you're not the hangman, yet. And I expect you to report what happens in this court. I remember your editorials three years ago, titled the 'Idle Electric Chair.'"

Pelletieri, a short time later, elicited from a prospective juror the admission that his prejudices were due to these editorials.

Last night's meeting called by the CRC was reflected today in the questions put to prospective jurors put by some defense attorneys. There was more emphasis on, "Are you able to decide this case according to the constitutional guarantees . . . without regard to race, creed or color?"

At yesterday's end of the trial session, Clifford R. Moore, a local NAACP attorney assigned to McKenney and Wilson, heatedly attacked the Civil Congress before newsmen for having organized last night's meeting in Trenton War Memorial building.

Moore, who in 1949 defended the original trial of the six framed men, threatened heatedly to withdraw from the case if the mass movement did not quiet down. Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, who represents Thorpe, Cooper and English, chided Moore with: "Aren't you exaggerating, young man? After all, everyone has the right to hold a meeting, don't they?"

Howard Fast, the novelist told the press: "I've been associated with this case almost since its beginning and I know that these men would have been electrocuted had it not been for the mass struggle put up in their behalf. I take strong exception to Mr. Moore's assertion."

Ewart Guinier, chairman of the Harlem Trade Union Council and secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers, in a statement to the press, declared the very principles of American jurisprudence dictate that the public should be acquainted with the facts.

Louis Morozzo, New Jersey CRC secretary, noting that the courtroom was half empty most of the day, urged that unionists and others fill the court daily to "see for themselves the perverse way in which the prosecutor and his staff are going about to effect the electrocution of these six innocent Negroes."

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!

Negro Victim of Cop Brutality Awarded \$58,500 by Jury

(Continued from Page 3) was awarded \$60,000 for a cop beating, after which he suffered paralysis of the head and injured ear drums. The cops in the Newton and Brown cases were white, while Tate is a Negro.

Despite the jury awards, which establish the guilt of the police officers, all are still on duty. Capt. Louis Greiter of the 32nd Precinct said he had received no instructions on further police department action. Patrolman Donald Muller, the killer of Newton, Memorial Day, 1949, was quickly cleared as were Patrolmen John Tyson and Jerry Hogan who attacked Brown Sept. 2, 1949.

Previously, the Communist Party of Harlem had pointed to the proof of guilt established by

civil cases and repeated its demand that "these guilty officers be removed as well as the killer of Negro veteran John Derrick."

Recently, the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that a civil suit would soon be filed seeking \$100,000 damages against the City and Derrick's killers, Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis.

Councilman Earl Brown has introduced a resolution in the City Council asking that body to recommend the dismissal of officers Hogan, Tyson, Mullen, Palumbo, and Minakakis. The Derrick killers were recently cleared by a New York County Grand Jury.

Soviet Plan Reported for German Unity

PARIS, March 6.—The Soviet Union is ready to present a five-point program on Germany, including restoration of German unity, to a Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers meeting, western diplomatic circles said today. The meeting of the deputy foreign ministers, charged with arranging an agenda for such high level four power talks, lasted more than five hours today.

Western representatives said the meeting was characterized by a tense exchange of "charges and countercharges."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was reported as having pointed to U.S. use of Japan as a base for aggressive war as an example of what is happening in Germany.

The reported Soviet program has these points:

- Conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany this year.
- Withdrawal of all occupation troops within 12 months after the treaty is signed.
- Restoration of German unity, after free elections.
- Free development of peace production and foreign trade.
- Elimination of military and industrial war potential.

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Rearmament Pushes Denmark Toward Economic Catastrophe

By Leif Gundel

COPENHAGEN.

After the first few days of jubilation in the Danish reactionary press over the so-called "strength in unity," allegedly achieved by the Brussels meeting of the Atlantic powers, a much more sober view is now prevailing. Papers of various shades, but belonging to or supporting the present Conservative-Liberal coalition government, are beginning to ask the painful question: How is Denmark going to pay for the consequences of the Brussels decisions—the extended military service, the accelerated pace of rearmament, the conversion of still more industries from peace to war production?

This question is put in relation to recent statements by cabinet members, made before the Brussels meeting, to the effect that now, after the recent legislation introducing a long series of new direct and indirect taxation, Denmark is at the bottom of her economic resources. As the Conservative Minister of the Interior, Aksel Moller, put it: "Leading the national economy to the point where it must collapse if a crop failure hits the country."

It is no wonder, therefore, that conservative papers like *Aftenbladet* are saying quite frankly that "it is no secret that Danish political circles find it impossible to understand how the money is to be obtained" for increased rearmament. In actual fact, this paper bluntly admits "there are no resources whatsoever from which to obtain it." That this is correct becomes evident from a short survey of the economic position of

Denmark just prior to the Brussels decisions.

Just before parliament was dissolved in August, it passed a law authorizing the allocation of a further 350 million kroner for rearmament purposes, payable over two years. But even at that time the question of finding the money was considered so difficult that the problem was left to the new parliament, which was to emerge after the general elections on Sept. 5.

OTHER DEFICITS

There were also other deficits to cover. First, the effects of the disastrous trade agreements with Britain, whereby Denmark was obliged to export by far the greater part of her exportable agricultural produce—butter, bacon and eggs—to that country at prices far below world market prices—for butter Britain pays from 2.70 to 3 kroner less per kilo than other countries, and for eggs one kroner less per kilo. This amounts to a total annual loss in foreign exchange earnings of some 400 million kroner.

To this must be added the deficit resulting from the currency devaluation in September, 1949. Whereas the wholesale price index in August, 1949 stood at 255, it rose in November, 1950, to 317. Moreover, the wholesale index for export goods decreased in the same period from 308 to 300, whereas the index for imported goods rose from 285 to 372. In other words, the export prices went down eight points while import prices rose 87 points or 31 percent. In actual figures this means that the exchange value of Danish exports has decreased annually by

more than 1,000 million kroner. Part of this has been covered through a very considerable increase in the quantity exported, whereas the rest appears in the shape of a daily increasing foreign debt.

While in September, 1949 the total net foreign debts of the Danish banks amounted to 517 million kroner, this figure had risen by September, 1950 to 671 million. This development has continued at an increased rate since the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, which, as is generally known, has led to enormous increases in the prices of all raw materials. This is particularly detrimental to a country like Denmark which is dependent upon imports from abroad for practically all her supplies of raw materials.

Another special feature of Danish economy is the fact that while nearly half of her total exports go to countries in the sterling area, her most important raw materials, such as oil cakes, timber, cotton, iron and steel, cannot be supplied by Britain, but must be purchased in dollars or other hard currency, which Britain is unable to place at her disposal in payment for Danish agricultural exports. In the first nine months of this year exports to the dollar area amounted to 513 million kroner. This "ex-screw" between sterling, in which Denmark sells, and dollars in which she buys, is becoming worse month by month owing to price increases and supply difficulties, and is threatening the stability of the Danish kroner.

ROOKED ON EXPORTS

There are other special problems. The common European "free import list" which came into force at the same time as the so-called European Payments Union, contains no less than 43 percent of the Danish import goods, but only 13 percent of her export goods, owing to the fact that Britain insisted that agricultural goods should not be included in the "free import list."

Moreover, the market for Danish goods in Western Germany has collapsed. The Bonn government has imposed a virtual ban on the import of Danish fish and agricultural produce. Simultaneously, the "free import list" policy and the low wage level in Western Germany has led to the reappearance of German competition on the Danish market. Thus, for instance, many Danish shipowners are placing substantial orders with German wharves, despite the fact that unemployment is steadily on the increase in the Danish wharves. A few months ago the Danish State Telephone Co. placed a 72 million kroner order for cables with a

German cable works in Cologne whose prices were considerably lower than those of the Danish cable works.

Danish trade with France is also due to shrink considerably, partly because Danish agricultural products are not on the "free list," and partly because France is no longer willing to promise supplies of iron and steel, coal and fuel, of which important quantities were supplied by France during the year ending in November, when a new trade agreement was concluded. The reason for this default is the American policy of hoarding these goods at excessive prices payable in dollars.

Furthermore, Britain has cut her exports of coal to Denmark by 10 percent and ceased the export of coke, while the United States has introduced a virtual ban on the ban on the export of cotton, which has led to enormous price increases in Denmark.

RELUCTANT LEADERS

Faced with such difficulties, the leaders of all the political parties which are jointly responsible for the Marshallized policy of Denmark, were naturally reluctant to assume government responsibility after the September elections, the more so as none of these parties received a majority in the new parliament.

Finally, however, Premier Hodtoft decided to continue his Social Democratic minority government, but after only three weeks in office he used a defeat in parliament (by one vote on a minor question as a convenient pretext to resign, obviously in the hope of participating in a new government on a "broad" basis, that is, including all the parties responsible for the Marshallized and Atlantic policy, or, if this were not possible, at least, to escape further direct responsibility for the policy of misery for the working masses, which would be the inevitable result of war policy.

The Conservatives and the Liberals (Agrarian Party) however, who had defeated the Social Democratic government, preferred to leave the Social Democrats out and to form their own minority government with the Liberal farmer, Erik Eriksen, as Premier, and the Conservative Ole Bjorn Kraft as Foreign Minister.

Subsequent events showed, however, that there were no real differences between these reactionary parties and the Social Democrats. In November, these parties reached complete agreement upon taxes and other fiscal means whereby a further 1,000 million kroner could be exhorting from the population annually.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Cleveland UAW Council Issues Leaflet Against Wage Freeze

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Opposition to the wage freeze, a demand for an absolute price freeze with a rollback to June 1st, 1950, defense of the 40-hour week and the right to strike, and opposition to further tax increases—these are the highlights of an economic program adopted by the Cleveland District Auto Council and publicized in a leaflet distributed at all Cleveland auto plants.

The resolution adopted by the

Council, after referring to rising prices, the threat of new tax boosts, and mounting profits, states: "We need a wage increase, not a wage freeze!"

Contained in the leaflet is a place for the reader to sign his name and address and the suggestion that it be mailed with the signature to President Truman as a demonstration of support for the program.

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9:00-WOR—Harry Henneasy
WCBS—This Is New York
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WNYC—Masterwork House
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travellers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-WOR—News; Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
WNBC—Break the Bank
WNYC—For the Ladies
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WOR—Queen for a Day
WCBS—Grand Slam—Quiz
11:45-WCBS—Rosemary
WNBC—Dave Garroway
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Johnny Oisen Show
WQXR—News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Wendy Warren
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith Sings
WJZ—Sweeney and March
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WCBS—Helen Trent
WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Her Sheldon
WNBC—Mrs. Roosevelt
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WNYC—Famous Artists
WCBS—Big Sister
WQXR—News; Music
1:15-WNBC—Plocken Party
WCBS—Ma Perkins Sketch
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone Sketch
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson Show
WJZ—Lila Chase Show
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites
WNYC—Animals on Parade
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WCBS—Nora Drake Sketch
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WQXR—Alma Dettinger
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Side
WJZ—Frances Scully
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WCBS—Hilton House
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Kings Row
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young Sketch
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb



ALICE CHILDRESS, who has a leading role in Barnard Rubin's new play *Candy Story* which has opened at the Czechoslovak Workers' House, 347 E. 72 St. There will be a special performance tonight (Wednesday) and showings Friday, Saturday and Sunday night. For reservations for single tickets and for bloc seats call Rhinelander 4-9273. *Candy Story* will be reviewed on page 11 tomorrow.

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When I was but a little boy
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What death was like, how did it look—
She stopped me with a kiss.

Now I'm a man, and life is dear,
But I have learned of death.
I see it in my jailer's face—
I smell it on his breath.

I felt its mortal coldness
When I met the judge's eye,
And tasted all its bitter gall
When I heard a witness lie.

I knew its ugly cruelty
Before the white-man jury.
I heard its multi-throated voice
Howling like a fury.

Outside this prison in the night
Among the milling crowd.
And when I laid me down to sleep
I dreamed I wore a shroud.

And death was all around me,
And I thought I'd done with life
Till I saw a new light growing
In the sad eyes of my wife.

Above that frenzied, shrieking storm
I heard new voices cry,
First from the North—and then the South
They said, "You shall not die!"

Four times they drowned the screaming
And pushed death from this room—
Four times my brothers saved me
From an un-earned, senseless doom.

Dear brothers, now the space between
My life and death is small.
It should not be too great to bridge—
It's just a prison wall!

Mary Leigh Phillips,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Anti-Semitism on Stage War on Screen at Roxy

By Michael Vary

ON THE STAGE at the Roxy Theatre this week can be seen one of the most virulent, nauseating exhibitions of anti-Semitic filth to appear on the public boards in a long time. The Ritz Bros., an old-style vaudeville team of alleged comedians, deliver their stuff in stereotyped Jewish dialect, and one of them stoops into the gutter of anti-Semitic vocabulary to use an expression that can be found only in the fascist dictionary.

The Ritz Bros., and Roxy manager Barney Balaban, both Jewish, have conveniently forgotten all the rich heritage of the Jewish people, have erased from their minds the recent history of gas ovens and concentration camps, and turn to vitriol to make the coin tinkle in the till. They should be bombarded with protests.

AS FOR "U.S.S. TEAKETTE," it is, to say the most, a new twist. It appears that the U. S. Navy is just one big lovable, charming, quaint, eccentric, darling old chowder society. Gary Cooper is put in command of a boat—pardon me, ship—though he admits he's never been on one. Surrounding him is a crew of equally inexperienced officers and sailors. They are charged with testing a new super-secret steam engine which works on salt water instead of distilled water. All this happens during the early part of World War II. The Admiral in charge is an eccentric but charming old cuss. Ships seem to be expendable. In fact, the Teakettle (so named because its steam engines blow up periodically), rams into the side of a battleship twice. First because nobody on board knew how to steer, then because the pistons or something froze up.

If this film is designed to cover

up for the brutal work of the Navy in the Far East right now, it has evidently met with success in the reviews which find this one of the most hilarious films in ages. But the film bases its humor on setting up stupid people for the audience to laugh AT, rather than humorous situations for the audience to laugh WITH. And laughing at people has never struck us funny.

'Joseph Schmidt Story' at Stanley

THE JOSEPH SCHMIDT STORY, an old German film currently showing at the Stanley, features some superb singing of fine music. Fortunately, most of the film is occupied with singing by Joseph Schmidt, one of Germany's great tenors who fell in the battle against Hitler.

In most other respects, the film is weak. The plot is contrived, the photography stilted. Schmidt is a very short man, and runs into innumerable difficulties. His success comes via radio and records where he cannot be seen. The ladies swoon at the sound of his voice, but do far less when they see him. He falls madly in love, but loses her to his best friend. Finally he resigns himself to expending all his love on his audience whom he has captured, it seems, despite his shortness.

The film is worthwhile for its beautiful renditions of music by Schubert, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Verdi and Strauss. Also on the Stanley bill are scenes from Rigoletto and the complete Barber of Seville.

M. V.

Film Artists Defy New Witchhunt

(Continued from Page 2)
ful world, as an actress who feels deeply and passionately the need for self-expression in a purposeful and useful art, I cannot but be saddened and angered by the new offensive against the progressive conscience of Hollywood.

"I have nothing to retract, nothing to withdraw, nothing for which to seek absolution. I am proud of my pro-democratic, anti-fascist record and of my past and present concern for the welfare and peace of all humanity."

DA SILVA created the role of Judd in the original production of Oklahoma. He has appeared this year in five films including Tripoli, Fourteen Hours and Three Husbands.

Pointing out that eight of the Hollywood Ten still are imprisoned because they disagreed with the un-American Committee, Da Silva declared:

"I disagree too. I have always been and will continue to be an advocate of peace. I know that people



HOWARD DA SILVA

we cannot survive an atomic war.

"I recognize that this position is not popular with Mr. Woods' committee. But it is popular with the majority of the American

"My position as an actor allows me to express this popular sentiment for peace. This committee would like to silence me."

SALT IS CHAIRMAN of the Committee to Free the Hollywood Ten and author of such screenplays as Rachel and the Stranger and The Flame and the Arrow. He was one of the original "unfriendly witnesses" called in 1947.

"I can only suppose I've been called again because I haven't changed my opinion of the House Committee's un-American Activities, nor volunteered to 'purge' myself by fingering a few friends," Salt asserted.

Salt charged the committeemen are "hungry headline hunters drumming up war hysteria at the expense of Hollywood, trying to whip film makers into line with the dogma of white American world supremacy."

"I still refuse to 'deny' my own life or 'purge' my personal integrity at this committee's level," he said.

'The Magnet,' Charming British Film at the Paris

By Jose Yglesias

THE PARIS THEATER has a charming and pleasant movie in The Magnet, the first English film to show at that house. It is one of those gentle, farcical comedies in which the British, who have developed the genre dangerously close to a formula, spoof their own habits and mannerisms. Although the humor is usually to be found in the details of the production and in the acting, The Magnet also centers much of its fun around the pretensions of bourgeois psychiatry and philanthropy.

It does not, of course, deal a body blow to psycho-analysis' view of human motives nor to the technique of money raising for philanthropic causes, but it presents them in an atmosphere of irony and laughter in which they cannot thrive. Certainly the audience at the Paris will not be awed by the oedipus complex again. For The Magnet takes the case of a psychiatrist who finds in one of those normal misadventures of childhood the most alarming symptoms in his son of "mother attachment."

THE BOY had one day inveigled a younger boy into exchanging his magnet for an "invisible watch." Feeling guilty about his hoax he immediately disposes of the magnet by giving it to a scientist who is to raise money for an iron lung for the local hospital. The scientist, a romantic fellow, interprets the gesture sentimentally as that of the boy's desire to help humanity.

By the time the boy returns home from school a few months later he is anonymously famous as

the good-hearted waif whose magnet has helped raise the money successfully. The picture has much fun with this situation and the one that develops when in the eyes of his family he is acting quite peculiarly. They do not know that he imagines that he has been the cause of the death of the boy from whom he had taken the magnet and they proceed to erect a complicated, Freudian rationale of his behavior.

THE WHOLE THING, you can see, is highly fanciful and dependent on a lot of contrivances but its humor and satire is persuasive because it is based on the realistic portrayal of the details of daily life. The script writer and director have also developed their situations with a good sense of place and scene. The actors though polished and restrained as is always the case with the English, seem authentic.

The Magnet, however, rolls off you too easily to be completely satisfying. Its faults come from what seem its virtues when compared with most movies today. Its desire to be pleasant and ingratiating keeps it also from achieving depth or significance. Its humor remains superficial, its element of satire understated, its characters simply comic devices.

Though this criticism is applicable, the movie very obviously did not aim for more than it did. It

does this very well, however, being thoroughly enjoyable and well worth an evening at the movies, something that cannot often be said these days. The Paris also has on its program the fine color cartoon Brotherhood of Man, based on Ruth Benedict's The Races of Mankind. It is beautifully drawn, its colors bright, its narration witty (one of its script writers being Ring Lardner, Jr.) and its message of peace and brotherhood completely fresh in the welter of chauvinism that the war policy of Wall Street has unleashed in the nation.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN was produced a few years ago by the UAW. Beside its message it has another lesson for us today. It is a good example of what a militant trade union can do for the American people. Tied to Truman's war policy the UAW, under Reuther has not only abandoned such a cultural program but also the message of Brotherhood of Man.

Sonia Sadron Exhibits Charcoals

An exhibition of 31 recent original charcoal drawings by Sonia Sadron has opened at the Teachers Center Gallery, 206 W. 15 St., N. Y. C.

The exhibit will continue through March 30. Gallery hours are from 1 to 6 p.m.

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"PATHOS, BEAUTY AND RUGGED PROLETARIAN HUMOR"—MIKE GOLD, Daily Worker

A Vote for Scholarships, One Against 'De-Emphasis'

Readers are invited to send in their views and ideas on any or all aspects of college sports life in relation to the recent "fix" developments.

Philadelphia, Pa.
March 5, 1951.

Daily Worker Sport Dept.:

In any debate on the desirability of athletic high school students getting scholarships to college based on sports talent, I would say, by all means! We want more and more scholarships for the youth. Of course, we want free college education not only for

athletes, but for all the youth who desire this education and cannot afford the high tuitions. In the meanwhile, more power to the sports scholarships. The more the merrier. Why not?

A Non-Athlete.

Brooklyn, N.Y.
March 5, 1951

Dear Lester Rodney,

I cannot understand a Marxist advocating something as shortsighted as "de-emphasis" for a sport which has grown in interest on its merits as a sport. Of course,

it is also a business. What isn't under capitalism? But I want to be able to go to Madison Square Garden (when I can afford it) and see some good games. We move in the direction we want to go. What we will want under socialism is not de-emphasis, but the biggest emphasis on sports ever seen in the world! Keep playing in the Garden, fight against capitalist corruption of clean play, and educate for socialism as we go along!

B. L. and H. R.

WORKER Sports

New York, Wednesday, March 7, 1951

Record Detroit Crowd Sees Ez Defend Tonite

DETROIT, March 6.—Despite the 5-1 betting price, Champion Ezzard Charles and old Joe Walcott may attract a record Detroit indoor boxing gate for their return bout for the title at Olympia Stadium tomorrow night.

Box office men at the Olympia said advance sales indicated a possible sellout of more than \$95,000. The current record of \$85,522 was set by Ray Robinson and Chuck Taylor in 1947. A sellout would require 17,000 fans.

Detroit's apparent eagerness for the 15-round bout surprised outside boxing men who arrived today from other cities, where the scrap was sometimes referred to as a "why?" fight.

Charles, 29, was favored at 5-1 to beat Walcott, 37, just as he did on June 22, 1949, when they fought at Chicago for the crown left vacant by Joe Louis' temporary retirement.

Since Ezzard took that Chicago decision over Walcott, he has defended six times; and he appeared to be improving in each bout. Meanwhile, Jersey Joe campaigned effectively despite the burden of years until his last bout on Nov. 24 when he was upset in New York by young Rex Layne.

That Oma victory was Charles' fifth knockout in six defenses. Only Louis lasted the title distance with him. He belted out Gus Lesnevich, Pat Valentino, Freddie Beshore, Nick Barone, and Oma. And he incidentally set a faster defense pace than did Louis when he began his defenses back in the late 1930's.

Should Jersey Joe defeat Ezzard, he will be the oldest challenger to have won the heavy title. The late Bob Fitzsimmons was nearly 35 when he took the crown from

GARDEN EXPOSE HITS CAMPUSES

Students at all the major campuses in New York are receiving with great interest a Daily Worker "flyer" which reprints the sport page expose of the Wall Street moguls who really control Madison Square Garden. The hard facts presented in this article are supplying a new and important element in the ceaseless discussion on the basketball "fixes."

Kramer Demands His Release From Giants

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 6 (UP).—Holdout pitcher Jack Kramer indicated today that he would demand an unconditional release if the New York Giants did not meet his 1951 salary demands.

It was indicated the Giants would refuse to give Kramer his unconditional release if he does not sign. Kramer, a 13-year veteran in the majors, could make a deal for himself if given the release.

Jim Corbett in 1897. His "oldest" record still stands.

Regardless of the size of the gross gate, however, the television sponsors of the fight have guaranteed champion and challenger that they will be paid off on the basis of a guaranteed \$100,000 gross gate. Charles will receive 40 percent of the net; Walcott, 17½ percent.

Ex-Dodger Rates 2 Managers!

SARASOTA, Fla., March 6.—Plain-talking Harry Taylor, one of the hottest pitching prospects in the Boston Red Sox camp, insisted today that "with the kind of a team I have behind me now, how can I miss being a consistent winner. I've thought for a long time I should be a big league winner."

Taylor then recalled some "mighty unhappy days in Brooklyn and in the Dodger farm system, when I never got a decent chance." "Sure I hurt my arm in the 1947 season and I wasn't of much help

to the team in the pennant stretch and in the world series against the Yankees when I had a chance but couldn't get anybody out."

"But that injury was exaggerated. It was only a pinched nerve and after a season in St. Paul it was okay again and I never had another trace of soreness in that spot. I didn't have to have an operation and thorough examination showed there was nothing wrong at all. But I never had another chance to show what I had in Brooklyn. After all you don't win major league games pitching

for St. Paul."

Taylor, 32-year-old right hander, who was purchased by the Red Sox late last season, had won 13 games for St. Paul before coming to Boston where he compiled a 2-0 record, including a shutout victory over the Athletics.

"That was in 1949 when Joe Hatten and I were winning regularly in spring exhibition games," Taylor said. "Well, I was working in an exhibition game against the Yankees just before the season started and my arm tightened up

(Continued on Page 8)

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Get This Argument for Chandler!

"SPORTING NEWS" devotes its entire editorial space this week to a plea for the retention of Unhappy Chandler as baseball commissioner. To show what a great man he really is, they quote him from a 1945 speech:

"If I were to advise the War Department I would urge that they let General MacArthur continue to conduct affairs in Japan. . . . My observation has caused me to appreciate his great qualities as a leader and to realize his great ability as a fighting man, and he knows how to conduct himself, especially with the Japanese people. If he is continued in his present position for a sufficient lengths of time, I have not the slightest doubt about our securing definitely our position in Japan."

So they "let General MacArthur continue to conduct affairs," and now, five years later, we have left a trail of American dead and wounded all through devastated Korea from the borders of China where MacArthur tried, and is still trying, to tangle us with 475 million people for the sake of Chiang Kai-shek; here at home young ballplayers are having their careers shattered by a draft to fight a phantom aggressor; minor leagues are folding up right and left, cutting the foundation from beneath our national pastime. Gus Fan is having the food pulled right out of his kids' mouth by fantastic taxes, and General Motors has just announced net earnings of \$834,044,039 for 1950, the highest corporation profits in the history of the world.

Re-elect Chandler, the great man who said "let General MacArthur continue to conduct affairs!"

Fishing and Capitalism

HERE ARE PARTS of a letter published in Field and Stream, the magazine devoted to hunting and fishing:

Field & Stream:

"Return of Salar" by Raymond R. Camp in January issue is one of the greatest hopes I have seen for a long time. This article took me back to stories by my father (who would be 105 years of age today if living) of fishing in these rivers. Is it possible that some day our children can have the real sport our fathers knew?

How a country as great and as big and prosperous as our country could have spent so many years in blind destruction of all our national resources will some day be a matter of record in the history of the world.

In the "old America" hue and cry for the making of the almighty dollar nothing has been spared to enrich the few in power. These same destroyers of our national beauties and reserves have spent their ill-gotten gains to travel the far corners of the earth to look upon sights and wonders inferior to that to which they have wilfully laid waste. It is all very well for the plutocrat whose mills pollute our streams to tie himself to some far stream for his fishing sport. His exchequer can afford it. What about the others who must fish at home?

Perhaps we are entering an era in which the rivers and woods and soil shall belong to the many. If, in seeking to rebalance nature's original blessings to America, we can instill into the minds and souls of the people that these are ours only to use and enjoy while on this vale . . . and that the future generations, too, have the right of expecting something other than a barren waste of this country, we shall, perhaps, in a small measure remedy some of the unforgivable vandalism to which our selfishness has led us.

The NYU-Fordham Tourney Mystery

RIDDLE ME THIS: Last Saturday, NYU met Fordham in the final game for both teams. Fordham had already lost seven games, NYU had lost four. The selection committee for the National Invitation Tournament made it clear that Fordham was to get a bid if it beat NYU. The general assumption, of course, was that NYU, with a better record than Fordham to begin with, would CERTAINLY get a bid if it beat Fordham.

NYU beat Fordham. NYU still hasn't gotten a bid. St. Bonaventure, which lost five, was invited for the 11th spot yesterday and if Oklahoma A & M accepts, NYU won't be in the tourney. Even if A & M doesn't come in and NYU gets the bid after this is written, I would still like an explanation for the fascinating mystery of why Fordham was "in" if it won, and NYU, with three less defeats, is not "in" after beating Fordham. I certainly wouldn't want to believe that Fordham was so grossly favored over NYU because three of the NYU regulars are Jewish—or anything like that. . . .

Seven Hundred Down Drain Already

NEW YORK CITY'S high school youngsters have already lost over seven hundred athletic scholarship to college since the union-busting suspension of all sports life by the Board of Education. Many sports minded youngsters are trying to establish residence out of town so they can go to schools where they can play ball. Can't blame them. Looking back (way back!) to my high school days, going into a sportless high school would have certainly seemed a bleak prospect. If the greatest Mayor since O'Dwyer would take some interest in the city's youth, the coaches could be quickly paid and extra-curricular activities resumed in the high schools of the world's biggest city.

Short Shots

EEZARD CHARLES to stop Jersey Joe Walcott in Detroit to night.

BOSTON BRAVES are hoping against hope that young catcher Del Crandall, 1A, won't follow pitcher Johnny Antonelli into the draft. That would be a rough blow to their vigorous flag hopes.

VACATION WEATHER being suddenly here, allow us to put in an honest plug for the sports facilities in the astoundingly beautiful Fur Workers Resort at White Lake. The lake is a dream, the basketball court measures up with anything in the mountains, and with the addition of tennis this spring, all sports are now on the spot—all the way down to weightlifting, a specialty of the versatile musician, hike master, dog owner, basketball star, comedian and—let's stop there—Alan Tressler.